The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

Vol. XVIII., No. 21. Whole No. 475.} NEW YORK, MAY 27, 1899. {Price per Copy, 10c.

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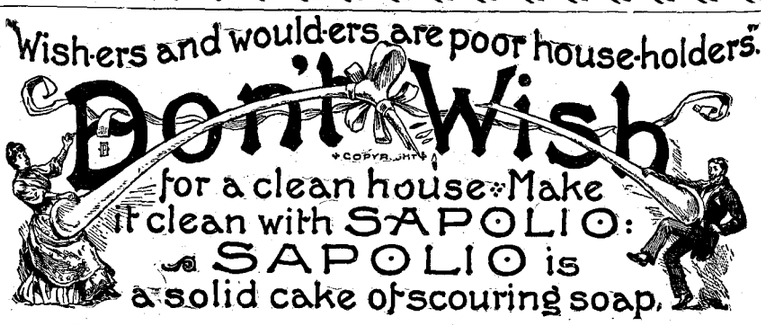
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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE.

THE delegates who assembled at the The Hague May 18, to consider the proposition made by the Czar of Russia (August 12, 1898) that the nations take steps toward real and lasting peace, and toward stopping the progressive development of present armaments, are not represented as sanguine that a universal disarmament or even a reduction of present war forces will result; but nearly all are said to expect action which will result in mitigating the sufferings due to war, and in increasing the usefulness and general acceptance of arbitration. The work will be first divided and considered by three committees, which will consider disarmament, the laws of warfare, and arbitration and mediation. Their work is outlined thus by a press despatch:

The Disarmament Committee will consider: First, the limitation of expenditure; second, the prohibition of new firearms; third, the limitation of the use of explosives; fourth, prohibition of the use of submarine boats.

The committee on the Laws of Warfare will discuss: Fifth, the application of the Geneva Convention to naval warfare; sixth, the neutralization of vessels in an engagement while engaged in saving shipwrecked men during and after naval engagements; seventh, the revision of the Declaration of Brussels of 1874 on the notifications and customs of war.

The committee on Arbitration and Mediation will discuss the eighth question of Count Muravief's circular, which deals with arbitration. The British members of the Arbitration Committee are Messrs. Pauncefote and Howard.

The American members of the committees are as follows:

Disarmament—Messrs. White, Mahan, and Crozier.
Laws of War—Messrs. White, Newel, Mahan, and Crozier.
Arbitration—Messrs. White, Low, and Holls.

It is understood that our delegates will not try to interfere in questions that concern Europe alone; but will work with the delegates from Great Britain for the adoption of a general arbitration scheme; and will urge the abolition of privateering, and the exemption of private property at sea from seizure—a policy advocated by Franklin and by Presidents Monroe, Buchanan, Benjamin Harrison, and McKinley. The American delegates (Andrew D. White, Seth Low, Capt. A. T. Mahan, Stanford Newel, and Frederick W. Holls) are described as follows by the Philadelphia *Ledger:*

"At the head of the United States delegation is Andrew D. White, now Ambassador to Berlin. He has been in public life

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President of the Conference.

for more than forty years as an educator, historian, and diplomat. He was the founder, in conjunction with Ezra Cornell, of Cornell University, and its president for nearly twenty years. He has served as Minister to Germany and to Russia, and on various commissions, and is thoroughly familiar with international law and history. He is probably as well equipped as any member of the Congress to deal intelligently with the questions that are to be considered.

"Seth Low is another college president with wide experience, which has cultivated his judgment, so that he possesses sound common sense—a quality that will qualify him to be a good commissioner, tho he lacks diplomatic experience.

"Capt. Alfred T. Mahan represents the navy. He has achieved a world-wide reputation by his writings, and no member of the Congress is likely to excel him in technical knowledge. He is an advocate of armament as the surest preservative of peace, but is nevertheless as earnest in his desire for peace as the most truculent of non-combatants.

"Capt. William Crozier, who represents the army, is another expert who believes that peace can best be promoted by making war very dangerous, if not impossible. He is the inventor, in

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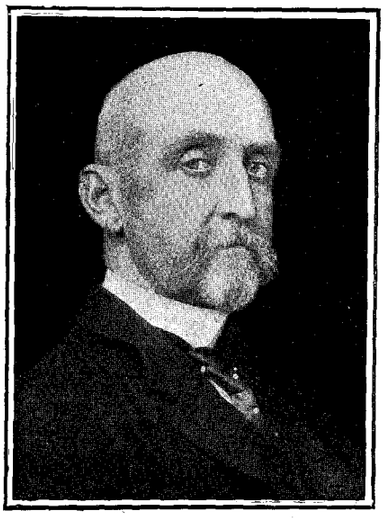

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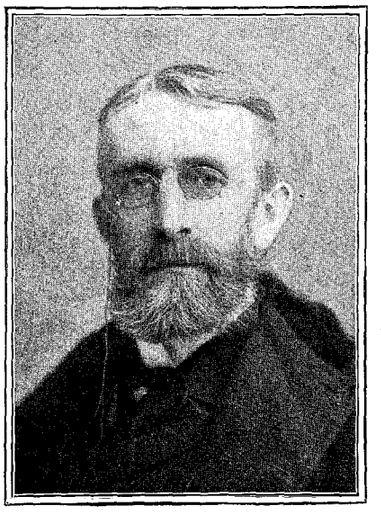

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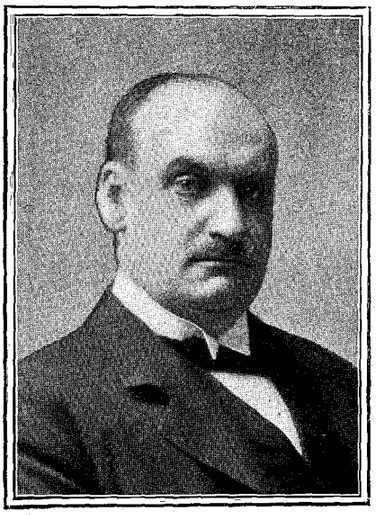

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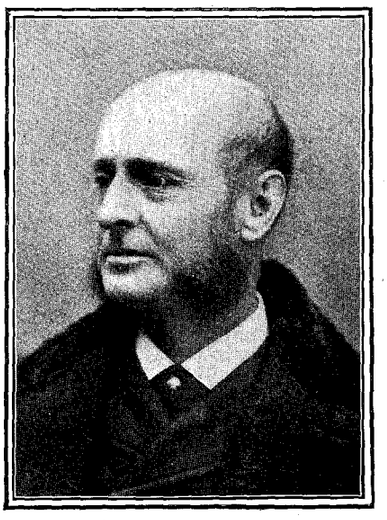

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CAPT. WILLIAM CROZIER.

UNITED STATES DELEGATION TO THE DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE.

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"Hon. Stanford Newel, our representative at The Hague, has no special qualification, except that he is a lawyer of high rank, who was appointed Minister by President McKinley. He may be relied upon to represent American sentiment in favor of arbitration.

"The secretary of the delegation is Frederick W. Holls, a lawyer of ability, who has given much attention to political science, and is a linguist of ability. He has besides an extensive acquaintance with the public men of Europe, which will be of service to the delegation of which he becomes the mouthpiece.

"It can be seen at a glance that the United States will be well represented at The Hague. All six of the delegates are college bred, two from Yale, two from Columbia, and one each from West Point and Annapolis. All have won distinction since leaving college, and at least four of the six have world-wide reputations. Whether they will be called upon to express themselves in the Congress can not now be foretold, but it is quite sure that if any one of them should speak he will command attention. In a convention of distinguished men from all nations the United States will be worthily represented."

Peace Only a Dream.—"Sober criticism is constantly insisting on the difficulties of a universal peace scheme. One of the best and at the same time least hopeful discussions of the subject that has yet appeared is that by 'Diplomaticus' in *The Fortnightly Review*. It is a historical summary, which shows how little of originality there is in the Czar's idea, how ancient the speculation is, how futile have been all previous experiments in making for the prevention of war. The writer notes that 'Frederick the Great beguiled his leisure with thoughts of a European peace and disarmament congress,' that Napoleon 'protested from his exile that the object of all his wars had been to restore the "*beau ideal de la civilization*," by applying to the European nations the systems of the Greek Amphictyony.' It is said that even Moltke, in his young days, braved ridicule by confessing his belief in the idea of a general European peace, and thought that a mutual disarmament might possibly be a question only of decades.

"So much for the idea as it has fascinated military men, to say nothing of a long string of religious teachers and philosophers. And now for the attempt to put it into practise. This, too, is not original. The scheme of the Holy Alliance in 1815, the proposal of Napoleon III. in 1863, were quite as practical as anything that is likely to come out of the Czar's conference. But they simply amounted to a demonstration that the difficulties were insuperable. In the present relations of nations the notions of peace and disarmament are incompatible. To disarm is to invite attack over many an unsettled problem, while the maintenance of a

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large army compels peace through fear."—*The Times-Herald (Rep.), Chicago.*

Ghosts at the Conference.—"There are various races that have lost their political identity in consequence of what might be termed the trust movement among nations. The tendency toward expansion and toward the absorption of the weaker by the stronger is not less pronounced in government than in industrial development. As a result of this tendency feeble peoples lost their independence and became provinces of empires. But the separatist spirit did not die out, and there are to-day a number of races which cling tenaciously to tradition and declare emphatically that they have been defeated but not conquered.

"Now, when the powers are talking about disarmament and peace, these races feel that their opportunity has come to be heard. They protest that peace professions are inconsistent with continued vassalage and despotic repression, intimating also very strongly that there can be no amity so long as countries are held in a state of subjugation contrary to the will of the inhabitants.

"The Polish citizens of the United States have addressed a memorial to the Peace Congress demanding the restoration of ancient glories. No doubt France feels that real friendship between Gaul and Teuton is out of the question until the Reichsland has been ceded back to the republic, altho the Germans may argue that they have merely taken what Napoleon I. wrested from them in the beginning of the present century. Ireland, also, is likely to be heard from, while Norway begs to submit a distinct refusal to join in a peace compact until the quarrel with Sweden has been settled. The Danes nurse a deep-seated grievance on account of Sleswick-Holstein, while the Finns, who have just been deprived of time-honored rights, can not be expected to content themselves under the new order. Hanover always felt resentful about having been incorporated into the German empire, not to mention the Bohemians, Hungarians, and other peoples restive under the sway of Austria. Even the Syrians want to be free, and the Arabs of Yemen are at present engaged in fighting Turkish troops with the same object in view.

"The work of pacification thus assumes a magnitude which is not apparent at a superficial glance. It is tolerably safe to assume that the big political trusts are not ready to go out of business."—*The Herald (Ind.), Baltimore.*

Outlook for Arbitration.—"The settlement of international disputes by arbitration within certain limits is perfectly feasible. There is nothing Utopian about the suggestion, for in principle every civilized nation has indorsed arbitration and most of them have had occasion to apply it. But for a bigoted, partizan, and narrow-minded faction in our own Senate, we should now have a comprehensive arbitration treaty in full force between Great Britain and this country. We know that there has been talk of a Franco-American treaty, and a pact of that character would undoubtedly have followed the ratification by the Senate of the Olney-Pauncefote agreement.

"The question is whether a definite and well-digested plan is ready for presentation to the conference. It is understood that Secretary Hay furnished the American delegates with the outlines of such a scheme, and that the British have been similarly equipped by the Salisbury cabinet. These two projects are substantially similar, tho there is said to be some divergence with reference to the method of securing a fair and impartial adjudication. At all events, it is important to know that both the American and British representatives are committed to international arbitration and prepared to exert all their skill, influence, and moral authority in promoting the adoption of a practical system embodying that principle and insuring it wide and regular application.

"Can we expect support and sympathy from Russia, Germany, France, and Italy? That the minor powers will cheerfully vote for arbitration may be taken for granted, but how about those named? A study of their political position leads to the opinion that Germany and France alone will raise any serious objections. Russia sincerely wants the conference to yield some substantial results, and it is becoming quite manifest that only in the direction of arbitration and mitigation of the horrors of war can success be looked All hope for reduction of armaments as a result of the conference has practically been abandoned. England will profess to be willing to second Russia in that matter, but an unqualified veto will be imposed by France and Germany. These countries have displayed impatience and contempt for the very suggestion of a backward step in armaments.

"Thus the conference will be a complete fiasco unless it turns earnestly and resolutely to the promising subject of arbitration. The Anglo-German, Anglo-French, and Anglo-Russian agreements lately formed can scarcely fail to serve as telling object-lessons, as practical arguments for arbitration. With these recent diplomatic triumphs to reinforce the reasoning of the British and United States representatives, there is ground for hope that something will be done to diminish the occasions and causes of war."—*The Evening Post (Rep.), Chicago.*

THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN.—*The Ram's Horn, Chicago.*

MISSOURI'S BLOW AT THE TRUSTS.

WHILE the laws aimed simply against the existence of trusts have failed, so far, to reach those organizations, Missouri seems to have "found a way" by the simple expedient of declaring that a trust can not collect a debt in that State. The three judges of the circuit court of appeals rendered a unanimous decision at St. Louis on Tuesday, May 2, upholding the validity of the Missouri anti-trust law, passed in 1891, which contains this important clause:

"Any purchaser of any article or commodity from any individual company or corporation transacting business contrary to the preceding sections of this act shall not be liable for the price or payment of such article or commodity, and may plead this act as a defense to any suit for such price or payment."

The case in question arose from the refusal of a St. Louis firm to pay the National Lead Company $791 for goods bought in 1893. The National Lead Company brought suit, the St. Louis firm pleaded the anti-trust law, and the case was carried up to the court of appeals, with the result already stated. Two questions were decided by the court, viz.: Was the law constitutional? and, Was the National Lead Company a trust? Both were decided in the affirmative. The National Lead Trust, organized in 1887, was reorganized as a corporation in 1891, under the laws of Wisconsin, as the National Lead Company. The decision that such reorganization as a corporation does not change a trust's character before the law, nor make it anything else than a trust, is of importance, as nearly all the trusts have been organized or reorganized in that way, for the purpose, it is said, of escaping the state laws. If that way of escape for the trusts be cut off, the decision may mark the beginning of a new chapter in the dealings with them. As to the debt feature of the law, many think that

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the trusts will simply demand cash on delivery for their goods, and continue doing as brisk a business in Missouri as ever.

A Telling Blow.—"The name of the combination formed to fix the supply and price of any commodity is, under the Missouri decision, of the slightest consequence. The word 'trust' may not appear in its title. All pools and combinations for the purpose named are illegal in that State, and they can not collect their claims there. The trusts will probably find a way to transact business in Missouri; but the decision will handicap them to a serious extent. Being organizations interdicted by law and unable to collect their debts in that jurisdiction, thus far, at least, they can not compete on equal terms with lawful competitors, and, inasmuch as the destruction of competition is one of the master motives of the trusts, the Missouri statute, buttressed by Judge Bond's lucid opinion, seems to strike a telling, if not a demolishing, blow at the obnoxious combinations."—*The Public Ledger* (*Ind.*), *Philadelphia.*

Bold, Sensible, and Just.—"The Missouri court decides, and to the layman it would seem decides rightly, that a trust 'by any other name would smell as sweet,' and can not do business in the State of Missouri. Whether it comes boldly in, bludgeon in hand, and defies the law and public sentiment, or tries to intrude in disguise, it is an outlaw just the same. Its purposes, methods, and acts are what determine its character, and its character is what the law is intended to guard the State against, not its name.

"It is a bold, sensible, and just decision. It ought to be good law. If the courts of other States will follow the Missouri court this little trick to evade the law will come to nothing."—*The Journal* (*Ind.*), *Chicago.*

Will Drive Trusts from the State.—"The effect of this decision as it stands will probably be to drive trust organizations out of business in the State of Missouri. It is possible that some of the great organizations may attempt to distribute their goods and commodities directly to consumers through their own agents, selling only for cash on delivery and thereby avoiding the question of ability to make collections; but the barrier set up by the court of appeals at present appears insurmountable, and all the great trust organizations will probably be compelled to withdraw from business in that State."—*The Evening Telegraph* (*Rep.*), *Philadelphia.*

Trusts will Stay.—"It is held by some that this Missouri decision is a hard blow at the trusts in that State and elsewhere, for other legislatures may be expected to imitate the wisdom of Missouri. It is assumed that trusts will have to restrict their credits, and thus will be at a disadvantage. But can they sell cheaper than their competitors? If they can, the cream of the trade will be theirs. It is not possible that there is any great number of dealers who want to cheat a trust. The men who would do that will usually be the men whose credit is bad anyway. Commercial reasons and not statutes or the decisions of courts will decide the fate of trusts and of each individual trust."—*The Sun* (*Rep.*), *New York.*

Posing as "Dead Beats."—"There is another point that Missouri may be compelled to consider. The Constitution of the United States declares that no State shall pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts. If a man buys goods on credit, does he not enter into an implied contract to pay for them? And can a State declare, for any reason, that after the seller has delivered the goods according to agreement the buyer need not pay for them? This is an interesting question. We should not think that Missouri would want to appear as advocating its affirmative side. We should think she would want to abandon as speedily as possible a contention that, if sustained, would destroy the credit of her merchants and paralyze her business. Opposition to the bad features of trusts is legitimate and proper, but when a State poses as a community of dead-beats it hurts itself more than it injures the objects of its displeasure."—*The Democrat and Chronicle* (*Rep.*), *Rochester.*

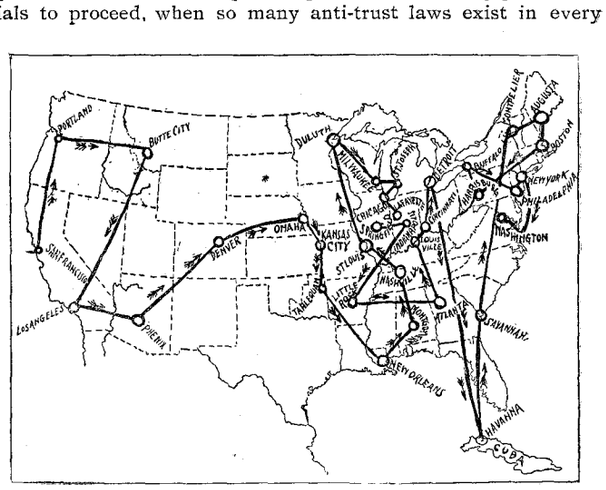
A Still Better Way.—"All attempts of a State to check, limit, or control the trust evil must meet with many difficulties, and always be more or less unsatisfactory. *The Tribune* is still of the opinion that the real remedy lies in the federal Government. What is needed is national legislation to bring all trust combinations under federal supervision and control. The simplest way to do this is to tax trusts organized under state laws out of existence—as state banks of issue were taxed out of existence when the national banking system was established—and compel them to organize under federal charters. Thus organized, they could be regulated and controlled by uniform laws throughout the United States."—*The Tribune* (*Rep.*), *Minneapolis.*

Mr. Aldace F. Walker tells in the May *Forum* why the state laws have not been heretofore more effective. Mr. Walker—who was Interstate Commerce Commissioner from 1887 to 1889, was chairman of various railway associations in Chicago until 1894, and has since been in the management of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé Railway company—points out that the anti-trust laws, intended to destroy, or at least weaken, these trade combinations, have really driven them, not to destruction, but to a position that is wellnigh impregnable. Where they might have been merely loose and temporary agreements, the laws have forced them to become firm and permanent corporations. Mr. Walker explains as follows how this result came about:

"It is a fact, however, that the most usual form of trust, so-called, in the present day is not in direct conflict with the existing laws. It is in conflict with the theory of the present statutes, but not with their letter. Anti-trust laws do not prohibit the alienation of property; under our written state and federal constitutions no law can do so. A man's property is as sacred against legislative action as is his life. The right to its enjoyment includes the right to use it or to sell it; in which case it may be used by the buyer as his own. The trusts now formed are organized by transfers of titles, not of shares of stock; in other words, they are not trusts at all, in the proper meaning of the word. In lieu of the holding of corporate stocks by boards of trustees, it is now usual to organize a new corporation—readily accomplished under the statutes of every State—which buys the property, not the shares, of as many other corporations, firms, or individuals as wish to sell. The new corporation directly owns the factories, mines, and warehouses of which consolidated management is desired. The case is the same as if the sales were made to a single individual.

"As will readily be seen, this accomplishes a much closer amalgamation than was proposed in the original trust idea. At first, the several owerships were preserved distinct; now, all individual titles are extinguished. Formerly, shares of stock in many companies were held in the vaults of the trustees; now, the safe of the new corporation is stuffed with title-deeds. It is not too much to say that this method was forced upon the business world by the anti-trust legislation of which the last ten years have been so prolific. Men do not like to part with their titles; but, on the other hand, they do not like to be violators of the law. Rather than break the law, they will do what the law does not deny them the right to do. They therefore alienate their estates, and accept corporate securities or cash therefor.

"Surprise has often been expressed that the formation and operation of trusts on the present plan are allowed by public officials to proceed, when so many anti-trust laws exist in every



ADMIRAL DEWEY'S HOMEWARD JOURNEY—IF THE RECEPTION COMMITTEES HAD THEIR WAY.—*The Record, Chicago.*

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statute-book. The reason is very simple. The present methods are not in contravention of the present laws. Proceedings against any well-considered rearrangement of titles, by which several owners have sold their various properties to a single purchaser, would be idle. The enactment of new laws undertaking to cope with the subject in its modern aspect would be found extremely difficult. While constitutional amendments have been adopted in various States forbidding the consolidation of certain public corporations, it will be a long time before state constitutions will be so modified as to prevent the sale of two or more private business industries to the same purchaser. This would be to authorize the legislature to prevent a farmer from buying the property of one or another of his neighbors; or a country merchant from purchasing the stock in trade of his rival across the street; or a capitalist from acquiring a group of mines located on a common vein.

"Apparently, therefore, we have reached an *impasse*. The law has been invoked to no purpose; a point has been reached where law can go no further. Simply stated, the situation is this: Men have been driven by some power higher than the law to find a legal method of accomplishing a given result which legislators have endeavored to prevent; the method devised is one which they would have preferred not to employ; its adoption has been compelled, because all other methods were made illegal."

American Critics of Admiral Kautz.—In a situation so delicate as that at Samoa, the personality of those in command becomes a factor of prime importance. As an aid to forming an estimate of Rear-Admiral Albert Kautz, a letter from Mr. H. J. Moors, an American citizen who has lived in the Samoan Islands thirty years, to Mrs. Isabel Strong, of New York, a step-daughter of Robert Louis Stevenson, is of interest and value. Mr. Moors, who favors Mataafa, gives this account of the admiral:

REAR-ADMIRAL ALBERT KAUTZ.

"When I went aboard Admiral Kautz's ship he informed me that I was in a painful minority. When I assured him that the contrary was the case, and I was in an overwhelming majority, he appeared to be very much surprised. Then I asked him if he had talked matters over with any one except Tanu sympathizers, and he said he had not. I endeavored to give him such information as he would hear, but at every turn I found him so set in his ideas, and so intent on making up a cause of quarrel, that finally I said, 'I hope, sir, you will not do any unjust thing or any cruel action.' He said he had his orders, and intended to carry them out whether or no. I do not think Admiral Kautz, who had orders to investigate matters here, saw a single person outside those who were directly interested in aiding and abetting the Chambers minority. There are white people here besides consuls; people who have lived here for years, and have their homes and families here, who ardently wish for some sort of good government, and who feel that any sacrifice is cheap if the rule of another Malietoa can be avoided. I do not think the admiral even pretended to inquire into matters. He is a testy, dictatorial sort of old chap, and has been flattered and goaded on to getting the United States into one of the most cowardly and scandalous of wars, without cause, object, or reason. I firmly believe, had Captain White (of the *Philadelphia*) been here in charge instead of the admiral, there would have been no war at all; not a dollar's worth of property would have been sacrificed and no valuable lives lost."

Mrs. Katherine Osbourne writes a letter to the New York *Evening Post* also criticizing Admiral Kautz. Mrs. Osbourne is the wife of Stevenson's step-son, Lloyd Osbourne, who will be remembered as the former United States vice-consul at Apia. She writes:

"When Admiral Kautz arrived upon the scene there was a provisional government, with Mataafa at its head, which the three consuls had agreed to recognize until they could consult with their home governments. Within two days of his arrival this would-be Dewey overthrew the provisional government, began shelling defenseless villages and sending troops against Mataafa in the bush, where they had been driven. The blood of every native and white shed after his arrival, meant to keep peace and protect the interest of foreigners, is as much on his head as if he had murdered each one with his own hands."

These letters, coming from Americans, are comparatively safe from the charge of prejudice. The Springfield *Republican* gives Admiral Kautz's side of the case as follows:

"The defense of the admiral is that he was instructed to enforce the treaty of Berlin and support the lawful authorities. Technically, he has a safe defense, since Chief Justice Chambers had decided in favor of Tanu as king, while Mataafa was an insurgent against the chief justice's authority. Yet the conditions were so peculiar, in view of the division between the signatory powers themselves and the establishment of Mataafa's government as the government *de facto*, by consent of all three consuls, that Admiral Kautz should not have plunged hastily into a bloody war with the natives, only to be called off a few weeks later without having accomplished anything except the destruction of native villages and the sacrifice of a number of lives."

LETTERS FROM SOLDIERS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

MANY papers throughout the country, pro-expansion as well as anti-expansion, have been publishing, as throwing a side-light on the recent campaign in the Philippines, letters written by soldiers there to relatives and friends in this country. The anti-expansion press have made vigorous use of statements found in these letters to create opinion against the policy of "imperialism." Some of these extracts picture the pitiful scenes incident to the campaigns, others represent our soldiers as disgusted with the practical workings of "imperialism," others tell of the sufferings of our troops, others represent our men as plundering the captured villages, and still others represent that orders were given at times to kill even women and children and to take no prisoners, and the letters aver that these orders were carried out by our soldiers. This last allegation has aroused considerable feeling, and has led some to announce their belief that the stories are not true. The Springfield *Republican*, one of the most radical of the anti-expansion press, prints the stories at merely their face value, and leaves the truth of them to be decided between the letter-writers and the Government, if the matter shall be deemed important enough for an inquiry. We quote extracts from several of the letters as reproduced in the daily press:

A. A. Barnes of Battery G, Third United States Artillery, writes to his brother (as published in *The Standard*, Greensburg, Ind.):

"The town of Titatia was surrendered to us a few days ago and two companies occupy the same. Last night one of our boys was found shot and his stomach cut open. Immediately orders were received from General Wheaton to burn the town and kill every native in sight; which was done to a finish. About 1,000 men, women, and children were reported killed. I am probably grow-

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ing hard-hearted, for I am in my glory when I can sight my gun on some dark skin and pull the trigger.

"Let me advise you a little, and should a call for volunteers be made for this place, do not be so patriotic as to come here. Tell all my inquiring friends that I am doing everything I can for Old Glory and for America I love so well."

Fielding Lewis Poindexter, of the Second Oregon, writes March 20 (*The Oregonian*, Portland):

"Returning to Malapat na Bato after Wednesday's fight, we remained in camp, awaiting orders until Saturday afternoon, when, at about 2:30, Colonel Summers was called on to attack a large band of natives who were surrounding a battalion of the Washingtons, at that time quartered in Taguig Church. In compliance with his order, Captain Prescott, commanding Company D, was immediately sent to the Washingtons' aid.

"About dark, before Company D's return, Colonel Summers rode over to General Wheaton's headquarters. Shortly after reaching there reports, which afterward proved to be somewhat exaggerated, came in that two companies of the Twenty-second Infantry had been literally cut to pieces, having fallen into an ambush. After a hasty consultation it was decided to proceed at once to kill or drive into the lake every native possible to be found in the half-moon-shaped district lying between the mouth of the Mateo River and the farther end of the lake, a distance of twelve miles."

Robert D. Maxwell, corporal of Company A, Twentieth Kansas, writes (*The Bee*, Omaha):

"I will try to give you an idea of the battle of Caloocan, in which our regiment took a strong part. Caloocan is a town about six or seven miles from Manila, or, I should have said, it was a town, for now it is a heap of ashes. Our lines were about two miles from Caloocan, lying in trenches awaiting the order to advance. At three o'clock the order came to be prepared for an advance. . . . But we did not stop here. We could see the tower of Caloocan church, and so still advanced, wading rivers and sometimes through mud up to our waists, never stopping unless it was to shoot a sharpshooter out of a tree or to put our guns in the river to cool them. Sometimes we stopped to make sure a native was dead and not lying down to escape injury. Some of them would fall as tho dead and, after we had passed, would climb a tree and shoot every soldier that passed that way. Even the wounded would rise up and shoot after we passed. This led to an order to take no prisoners, but to shoot all."

Hesil Manahan, of Topeka, Kans., writes (*State Journal*, Topeka):

"If you ever want to experience a feeling that nobody can describe, just be sleeping in the middle of a road and be woke up with Mauser and Remington bullets flying over your head, then have two old cannons go off about twelve feet from you, have the man next to you say, 'My God, I'm shot,' watch the doctors bind up the wound, have a splinter knocked out of the building back of you fall into your pocket, and hear the 'ping,' 'ping,' of the Mauser bullets. You just ought to have a few eight-inch shells go over your head; they sound more like the exhaust-pipe of an engine than anything else. Well, that afternoon, the 10th, after wading through mud and water from twelve noon 'till after dark,' and digging trenches for two hours, and going to sleep in wet clothes with nothing to eat, and being woke up every fourth hour to stand guard—after you have done all that, you ought to be pardoned if you think the Philippines are not worth the trouble they are causing. . . . The Filipinos put up white flags and then when our officers go out to see what they want they are fired upon. They shot from a church just across from the smallpox hospital and killed one of the patients who was looking out of the window. We do not take prisoners; neither do they; so you see it is kill or be killed."

Capt. Gustave Schaaf, of Company A, regiment not named, of Monongahela, Pa., now at Manila, writes (*The Dispatch*, Pittsburg):

"I do not feel it an honor to war with these people. Of course, we are here and will do our duty, a duty that has been forced upon us by some of the so-called statesmen that should at this particular time be in our places. It is a burning shame, and the United States must forever feel it. I have seen men die that were too good to be put up as targets for a half-civilized people, all on account of blunders made by a civilized nation like ours.

"The war we enlisted for is over. We enlisted in a war in the cause of humanity, or at least so we were led to believe. Now we are trying to take from a people what the American forefathers fought for—independence. Is this humanity? If it is, I fail to grasp the idea."

Thomas A. Williams, of Company H, Wyoming Battalion, who has just been made a lieutenant for bravery, writes (*The Press*, Evanston, Wyo.):

"I am positive that the entire archipelago and its 7,000,000 inhabitants are not worth one single American soldier's life to our Government. Just as sure as we retain possession of and attempt to govern the Philippines, so sure will they prove a financial loss. If I was running matters here, I would say to Aguinaldo and his ignorant followers, 'Take your islands and welcome to them.'"

Mr. Joseph Edgar Chamberlin, who was war correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* during the Cuban campaign, writes to that paper a communication in which he argues from his acquaintance with the American soldier that such acts as are described in these letters would be impossible; and tells further, from this same acquaintance, that each regiment and sometimes each company has its champion liar, who loves to create a sensation. Mr. Chamberlin thinks that this fact explains a great deal. He says:

"It is preposterous to suppose that prisoners should have been cruelly shot without the press correspondents writing home accounts of the proceedings. The correspondents of at least one of the papers which have been publishing these letters of enlisted men have themselves written accounts of the humane and generous treatment of Filipino prisoners. Correspondents have sent home photographs of the captives being marched into Manila, looking not at all displeased over their situation. They have sent photographs of wounded prisoners undergoing surgical treatment and receiving good care in our hospitals. We have positive information that General Otis has some fifteen thousand Filipino prisoners in his hands, and that captured natives have actually been liberated and allowed to go where they would with copies of the proclamation of the Philippine Commission in their hands.

"All this is perfectly well known. How does it happen, then, that several enlisted men, coming from all parts of the country, have sent home stories of shocking barbarity, saying 'We do not make prisoners' and 'It is kill or be killed,' and so on? It seems to me that the explanation is simple enough. Any one who is familiar with military camps knows that there is always a regimental liar—not infrequently a company liar—a genuine and gifted romancer who above all things delights in telling terrible tales to civilians. Newspaper correspondents in the early stages of their service have frequently been made the victims of these imaginative warriors. When the troops came back to Montauk last summer the reporters were sent in shoals to 'interview the men' and 'get good stories,' and the New York papers bristled for weeks with thrilling narratives of incidents of the Santiago campaign which never took place. Many of these stories were of a shockingly sanguinary character. The correspondents who had campaigned with these same soldiers, and knew fact from fiction, smiled as they read these highly colored narratives, which put a sharpshooter into every palm-tree between Baiquiri and Santiago, and turned good-hearted, simple-souled veterans into relentless Berserkers.

"Now the enlisted yarn-spinner is in the Philippines. He is a long way from home. He does not like to feel that he is forgotten there, and he writes to the admiring circle at home as lurid a tale as he can. He wants to be considered a terrible fellow among his old companions; this means glory to him. He may have a notion that the village paper will publish his letter, but he does not dream that it will go to New York and Washington and come back through headquarters to trouble him by the demand of evidence to sustain it."

Some of the pro-expansion press are printing letters of a different tone. Thus the New York *Times:*

"To be quite fair, the papers that have made so much of soldier letters bewailing the hardships of war and sighing for the com-

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forts of home, should select passages from soldier letters of another kind—letters from men. There are such and many of them appearing in print all over the country, and they make good reading. For instance, the St. Paul *Globe* finds space for a long communication in which John F. Pewters, a private in Company G, Thirteenth Minnesota Regiment, tells about the taking of Malabon, and how after fighting all day he worked all night helping bullocks to drag through the jungle to the front heavy carts loaded with 'grub and cartridges.' And for all this he found a sufficient reward in the thought of duty done and a few words of commendation from his colonel. Best of the letter is its close, which runs thus: 'Don't worry about me. I am well, and if I should be among the wounded or —— I dropped for my country as thousands have done before. Every one must die, and if it's God's will that I die in battle, so be it. I notice all kinds of stories about us in the papers from home, and half of them are lies. We are all right and will go home when this war is over and not before. At least I won't go home until I go with my regiment. We are veterans now, and can stand anything that comes along. I have written a different kind of a letter in tone to mother, at least not so much war news in it, so don't show her this.' This is one of the tools of despotism that are, it is said, murdering prisoners and robbing houses."

The Army and Navy Register (Washington) says:

"In the mass of gloomy and harrowing stuff which is reproduced in anti-imperialist papers from the volunteers in the Philippines it is comforting to note a remark from the same source in quite another vein. We know that this extract comes from a sergeant in the Ohio volunteers, and it has a healthy tone, which we commend to the people who are talking so much of the murder of the blacks: 'Word comes to us that the people at home are using every influence to get the volunteers discharged. Now, altho we fully appreciate their kindness, I believe there are very few of us would be willing to leave Uncle Sam when he most needs us. Most of us did not come out for our health, and now to be able to proved that we enlisted for a purpose is a privilege most of us appreciate.'"

The New York *Sun* quotes the following letter from Charles H. Burritt, first sergeant of Company C, First Wyoming Volunteers, to his brother in Herkimer:

"The American troops can not be held back, and I hope there will be an end to the foolish attack on President McKinley and the Administration on the part of the unfortunate and misguided politicians and statesmen whose opposition to the peace treaty has caused us to leave so many of our good men dead on these battlefields.

"Every soldier in the Eighth Army Corps understands that the responsibility of the blood of our boys rests upon the heads of Hoar, Gorman & Co., and when the remnant returns to the United States the number who will aid these aiders and abettors of Aguinaldo and his band of freebooters, constituting only one tenth of the population of these entire islands, by their votes is a very small minority. I am grieved and disappointed beyond expression to read in some of the American papers (the latest we have is up to February 13) that they are still harping on imperialism and attempting to prolong this miserable war, which can have but one result, the defeat of Aguinaldo, the death of thousands of Filipinos, the majority of whom have no heart in this war; the loss of more lives in our army, and the riveting on the back of the American nation the white man's burden for generations yet to come.

"I don't like to call these fanatics by the ugly name of traitor, but when I think of the four brave boys of my company whose lives have been lost by this disloyalty in the United States, it is hard, indeed, to be charitable toward these men for their mistakes, if they are mistakes. The soldiers in this army call them crimes."

The Springfield *Republican* holds, however, that the letters favoring the Administration policy are not valid replies to the ones telling of pillage, wholesale slaughter, and the like:

"*Public Opinion* gravely argues that the stories of looting and killing captured Filipinos can not be true, because for every letter from the soldiers in the Philippines describing such things ten could be printed which mention nothing of the sort. It is quite probable that letters in abundance could be found that do not speak of fighting at all. Suppose we regard it as proved that there has been no war in the Philippines, and that the censorship is merely kept up to delude the people into the notion that our army had been winning laurels. It is a powerful line of argument, but is it not somewhat roundabout when there is a simple, straightforward way to get at the truth? These soldiers signed their names, their regiments and companies must be known, it must be a short and easy matter to lay hands on them, and ask them, 'Did you write this? What is your proof?' It is several weeks since an investigation was suggested, but the only defense so far brought forward is that there are letters which are silent on the subject. It's a Joe Miller joke that the thief proved his innocence against two witnesses who saw him steal by producing twenty who didn't see him."

A FILIPINO VIEW OF THE FILIPINOS.

WHILE many Americans are arguing that the Philippine natives are fit for self-government, Mr. Ramon Reyes Lala, himself a Filipino, a native of Manila, writes an article to prove that they are not. Mr. Lala, who is the author of a book dealing with the Philippines which has attracted considerable attention, begins his article (*Collier's Weekly*, May 13) by telling of his early admiration for Aguinaldo, an admiration which has been tempered of late by serious doubts of his motives. He then gives us an idea of the native tribes and tells what would be likely to happen if the United States forces were withdrawn:

"There are no less than thirty distinct tribes in the islands. Of these the most powerful are the Tagalogs, the Visayans, and the Sulu Mohammedans, who, together, form about five eighths of the native population. The other three eighths are savage mountain tribes of mixed and doubtful origin, who were never conquered by Spain, and who are as hostile toward the civilized natives of the valleys as toward the Europeans. These barbarians are nomadic, and they live in primitive communities. Their tribal government is of a patriarchal nature, and there is therefore no cohesion among them. They have probably never heard of the Americans, and would resent all efforts to civilize them, whether made by antiquated Spain or modern America. They can therefore hardly be said to have a political attitude. Their only philosophy is to live without work and to steal all they can. Their views should therefore be entitled to but little consideration; and they will form a perplexing problem for American statesmen when the islands shall have been pacified. Such are the Igorro-Chinos, the Negritos, the Tinguianes, the Gaddanes, and the other savage tribes of the interior.

"Now, the Tagalogs of Luzon, who number about two millions, and the Visayans of the southern islands, who are estimated at about three millions, are the true Filipinos. The inhabitants of the Sulu protectorate, who number only a few thousands, and who are all Mohammedans, tho civilized, are so different from the natives of the north, have so little sympathy with them, and have so far been so little affected by recent events, that I shall leave them out of this discussion altogether.

"The Visayans are a far gentler race than the Tagalogs. There is great hostility between these two races, both of whom have been under Spanish influence for centuries, and each of whom is jealous of the other's power. This bitterness and rivalry have recently been increased by the course of Aguinaldo, who has put garrisons of the hated Tagalogs in nearly all the Visayan towns, putting the latter into a state of apparent resistance to American rule, when, in reality, the Visayans eagerly desire it. For to them nothing could be more odious than to be ruled by their hated rivals of the north.

"It will therefore be seen that the insurgents represent but a small proportion of one of many races, and that the insurgent chiefs who talk so grandiloquently about their battle for the political and constitutional independence of their country are insincere. For the withdrawal of the Americans from the islands would be the signal for a race war that would be carried to every part of the archipelago, bringing death to countless thousands of its people and destruction to every vested interest in the colony.

"This is well recognized by the leading Filipinos in Manila,

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and that is why they have been so feeble in their support of Aguinaldo and his cause. If, furthermore, the dictatorial methods of the rebels in the past is made the basis for our judgment of their policy in the future, we can not but believe that American intervention will save us from a tyranny worse than that of Spain itself.

"The Filipinos are not yet able to govern themselves, and only those who are not fully informed or who are actuated by a desire for self-aggrandizement think otherwise. Were we all of one origin and one faith, the problem would be much simpler.

"It will take a stronger nation from without to allay sectional jealousies and racial hate, and to establish a government that can guarantee freedom and security to every native in every island—to all tribes and races alike, without tyranny and without favoritism. That Spain failed to do this is no proof that America will fail. If Holland has made such a signal success in the government of her East India possessions, why should not the United States be able to do as well by us? I believe she will, and with me in this desire and belief are a great majority of the best classes of my countrymen. . . . . .

"It is America's duty to finish the work she has so auspiciously begun. In saying this I am only actuated by the desire for my country's welfare. I have little interest in the idea of American imperialism.

"Would it not be base to leave the millions of Filipinos who ardently desire independence under American auspices—because it alone will ring the freedom and security so long denied them—at the mercy of a few misguided leaders, or to shameless and unprincipled adventurers, whose course is inspired chiefly by the thought of their own gain?"

The war ended, Mr. Lala sketches the plan the United States should follow in governing its new subjects:

"When the war is at an end, and I can not see how it can last any longer, the Americans will find active support on the part of the best element of my countrymen. The recent proclamation has done much to assure these of the pacific intentions and the beneficent purpose of the Americans, and I bespeak a hearty co-operation in every province. But the Americans must learn whom to trust. Only the best men among my people should be selected to aid in the accomplishment of this good work; and these, as a rule, will not be found among the present insurgents.

"The new government should be made as autonomous as possible; but everything should be done under the supervision of honest and competent Americans, who have been chosen with a view to their special fitness for this work. Having seen a good deal of the workings of machine politics in America, I would emphasize that this system be not introduced into the Philippines. I would suggest the appointment of a permanent Philippine commission (the present commission would be an excellent one), which is to discuss all matters pertaining to the welfare of the colony, and to advise the President in regard to all domestic appointments.

"A military garrison should be maintained in every province for the sake of security; and I am sure that regiments of natives, officered by educated Filipinos and by able Americans, will not be found wanting in efficiency. My countrymen have surely shown that they can fight; they only wait an opportunity to show that they can be trusted.

"The American Constitution, as applied to my country, will doubtless have to be made subject to some very elastic modifications. These, however, should not be made hastily, but only after considerable experience.

"The suffrage should not be extended indiscriminately. I believe an educational qualification should be at the bottom of it, and thus we should at once have the rule of the best element of the Filipinos. . . . . .

"Each province, each race, and each tribe has its special need, and has to be governed with a tender appreciation of its character. The Tagalogs must be dealt with differently from the Visayans; the latter again will require other treatment than the Sulus. The Sulus again, being Mohammedans, will require special measures suited to their religion and character, while the Igorrotes, the Tinguianes, the Negritos, and the Gaddanes will also have to have a specific government. In fact, I believe there is no colony in the world that demands such delicate handling. This is, of course, due to the great variety of races that inhabit the islands, while most of the other colonies have a homogeneous population.

"I am sometimes asked if the Filipinos would really prefer American rule to that of any other of the great powers. I am fully persuaded that they would. While they have received much friendship from England, Germany, and Japan, and are most anxious to retain a social and commercial relationship with these powers, yet they believe that the measure of their content will be fuller under American rule than under European or Oriental domination.

"With the history of English, German, and French colonial conquest they are familiar, and whereas some have doubted the motives of the Americans, the late proclamation has at last won them over, and I predict that once peace is restored all classes will gladly join to make the good things promised true."

In closing, he speaks a word for his misrepresented people:

"I would before closing say a few words on behalf of my countrymen.

"I have seen them so often calumniated that I must take up my pen in their defense. American journalists have been too prone to judge the mass by the class, the many by the few, forgetting the variety of races I have taken pains to set forth, forgetting that the character of a whole people should not be maligned because of the crimes of a few unprincipled or mistaken leaders and their irresponsible and misguided followers. War means the anarchy of morality and the death of justice everywhere. It was as true of the late American rebellion as of the present insurrection in the Philippines. Surely a few acts of violence among the Filipinos should not surprise you, when, even in one of your most civilized Christian communities—one that has for generations had the benefits of your boasted civilization—only a few days ago occurred a series of public crimes that have shocked the whole world. Tho there is much fear as to the fate of the gallant Lieutenant Gilmore and his companions, and tho they were captured by desperate men, I can not but believe that they are safe. Let us hope so!

"Be reasonable, be just, be merciful! We ask for ourselves only the opportunities that you yourself enjoy. We ask your help; you, who are so strong and so confident in your strength, to attain at least a measure of your freedom, a portion of your magnificent prosperity. We believe that we have the ability, under your guidance and protection, to reach the splendid consummation that is our hope."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE supposition is that Aguinaldo has run short of capitals.—*The Times-Herald, Chicago.*

AS to the speakership, Mr. Bryan seems to have a cinch on that already —*The News, Indianapolis.*

WHY wouldn't it be a good idea to rename the Samoan group the Islands of Pandora?—*The Globe, Boston.*

WHEN wireless telegraphy is perfected we may hear from Guam more frequently.—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

UP-TO-DATE ADVICE: Farmer Coyne: "Put not your trust in riches." Byrne Coyne: "No; put our riches in trusts."—*Life, New York.*

UNLESS other officers of the navy and army bestir themselves the war will be all over with before they get any reprimands.—*The Times-Herald, Chicago.*

THE fact that Grover Cleveland has become a baseball rooter points out a solution of the problem, What shall we do with our ex-Presidents?—*The Commercial Appeal, Memphis.*

ONE OF THE ORDAINED.—Simes: "Here's a poor chap who has lost his power of speech." Hikkok: "Well, that isn't so bad. He'll make a great naval officer."—*The North American, Philadelphia.*

HIS MEMORY.—"Did you ever find that when you stood up to talk before an assemblage you forgot everything you ever knew?" "No," answered Senator Sorghum, "I never was investigated."—*The Star, Washington.*

OUR GROWING NEEDS.—Uncle Joshua: "We've got to have some more coaling-stations."

Uncle Jedediah: "What do we need 'em fer?"

Uncle Joshua: "Why ter accommodate our navy. We're goin' ter have a bigger navy, ye know."

Uncle Jedediah: "A bigger navy? We don't need that, either."

Uncle Joshua: "We don't? How'd we defend our new coaling-stations, then?"—*Judge, New York.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

KIPLING'S COPYRIGHT SUIT AGAINST AMERICAN PUBLISHERS.

SEVERAL important questions as to the rights of authors are involved in the suit just brought by Rudyard Kipling against G. P. Putnam's Sons and E. P. Dutton & Co. for infringement of copyright, the damages claimed being $25,000. Four other New York firms are named in the suit, but it is understood that this is done only for legal reasons, and that the suit is intended to be directed solely against the two firms mentioned. The facts of the case appear to be as follows: Hitherto there has been only one collected edition of Kipling's works in this country—that published by Charles Scribner's Sons, which has been sold by subscription alone. Certain other American publishers hold the copyright on individual books by Kipling. The demand for a complete edition of Kipling's works that could be sold through the ordinary channels of trade has of late become very great, and several months ago Messrs. Putnam's Sons, acting jointly with E. P. Dutton & Co., concluded to reap the advantage of this by bringing out such an edition. It appears from Mr. Irving Putnam's statements of the matter that the firms bought the unbound sheets of twelve different works from various publishers. These were in each case the authorized copyright edition, upon each copy of which, Mr. Putnam states, Mr. Kipling "presumably gets royalty." In addition, one of the books included in the new edition is "Departmental Ditties," of which there is no authorized edition, and which Mr. Kipling, it is presumed, does not wish to include in his works in the future. Another volume, "A Ken of Kipling," is a compilation made by another hand and included in his works without Mr. Kipling's authority. Altho the unbound sheets of the twelve authorized volumes were duly bought and paid for by the Messrs. Putnam's Sons, Mr. Kipling was not consulted as to whether he wished his writings collected in this form, and he has decidedly objected. He had already authorized the collected edition published by Scribners, and the new edition was in his eyes an unauthorized one, published without consultation with him, in apparent competition with his regular publishers. He also alleges that certain poems of his, such as "The Vampire" and "The Recessional," for which no copyright privileges were purchased by the Putnams, appear in this new "Brushwood Edition." His literary agent, Mr. A. P. Watt, also testified under oath that other writings of his client were arranged in this edition in a manner not authorized by the author and repugnant to him. Mr. Kipling's father, John Lockwood Kipling, testified concerning an artistic device made by him for the authorized edition of his son's works and appropriated, so he alleged, in a slightly modified form, for the unauthorized edition. It is expected that the suit will result in determining more precisely than is at present the case what are the several rights of authors and publishers in regard to the collection and republication of copyrighted matter.

Mr. Irving Putnam, who was questioned as to the meaning of the suit by representatives of the press, expressed surprise at this action on Mr. Kipling's part, and appeared to be in total ignorance of the motive. We quote from a report of his words as follows (New York *Tribune*, April 23):

"We have done our best to find out from Mr. Kipling the nature of his grievance, in order that we might settle it, if possible, without going into court; but he has told us nothing. We would have been glad, and were anxious, to effect any reasonable compromise, and we were willing to give up a good deal to avoid just such a trouble as this; but Mr. Kipling has refused to give us any specific information, and we are still in the dark as to the cause of this suit. Our only knowledge is contained in the precipe for summons, and there's nothing there. Mr. Kipling simply says: 'You've wronged me; now, stop and pay damages.'

"The trouble probably lies—altho I do not see that we have done any wrong there—in our custom of buying unbound from Mr. Kipling's publishers the printed sheets of his works, and then binding them ourselves and selling them. Our retail shop, in conjunction with our neighbor, E. P. Dutton & Co., bought from the several publishers of his works a number of copies each of his different books. . . . We bought these printed sheets in unbound form and put our own covers on them—an ordinary custom in the book business from time immemorial. These books are in each case the authorized copyright edition, and Mr. Kipling presumably gets royalty on each copy sold. There is one book of his called 'Departmental Ditties,' consisting of his earlier Indian poems, which for some reason he does not seem to wish to perpetuate. We knew nothing of this feeling when we bought the books. Of this work there is no authorized copyright edition, but it happens to be material that the public thinks most highly of. This is not included in the 'Outward-Bound' edition, published by Charles Scribner's Sons, and especially selected and compiled by himself, and we thought it a good stroke of business to include in our 'Complete Collected Edition.' If we had known of the author's reluctance to have these poems perpetuated we would not have published them out of principles of comity and courtesy, but we have never received such an intimation from the author. These poems happen to constitute one of the most popular of his books, and in form of various editions have been in the market for eight years. As there is no author's copyrighted edition we bought the best available edition possible—that published by the H. T. Coates Company, of Philadelphia. These several sheets we bound up in various styles of cloth and leather binding, making a collection that was uniform in exterior, but preserving inside the material just as published, together with the title-pages and imprints of the several publishers. We learned only incidentally that Mr. Kipling objected to this collection, and we have been vainly trying ever since to find out in what particular he considered himself wronged."

Various opinions are expressed as to the legal questions and the principles of equity involved in the suit. *The Publishers' Weekly*, the official organ of the publishing trade, says under date of April 29:

"It is difficult to see what claim can be made under copyright law. The copyright books used are used in their copyright editions, on which full royalty is paid to the author. The enterprise of the booksellers would seem to increase rather than lessen Kipling's pecuniary returns, since some copies would probably be sold in these sets because of this enterprise which might not otherwise be sold. There would seem to be no reservation in these copyright editions preventing their being bound in some other shape, and indeed it is a much mooted question whether any such restriction on copyright books could be legally or practically made effective. That question is being raised in the trade in another way, in connection with the rebinding of paper-covered editions in cloth by jobbers or retailers. We have not sufficient information as to the nature of the trade-mark claim to venture any suggestion of opinion. Doubtless the real gist of the matter is in seeming to put before the public an edition of a living author, as a collected edition, against the wishes of that author, and to some extent in rivalry with a collected edition, sold by subscription, which he has authorized. Here there is involved a question of equity on which there are certainly two sides."

The New York *Times* (April 27) says:

"Careful inquiry, we are bound to say, will raise a certain moral presumption in favor of Mr. Kipling. Because, among the works which Messrs. Putnam have reprinted in the 'Brushwood Edition' find themselves a certain number of stories and poems which the author has refused, 'for cause,' to reprint or propagate. It seems that Messrs. Putnam would have been better advised if they had consulted beforehand with Mr. Kipling about these particular things. Their right to buy them looked clear enough. But, then, the legal right to buy and republish those works of an author which he himself, in the ripeness of fuller knowledge, might desire to suppress, is a right of which a cultivated and humane publishing house, such as that of Messrs. Putnam so emi-

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nently is, might very well refuse to avail itself of, even in the case of an author so popular as Mr. Kipling.

"Of course, the more such an author desires to suppress certain things, the more those things will get published, in the absence of any legal mode of suppression. Upon this point, whatever may prove to be Mr. Kipling's rights in a court of law, we believe that in a court of honor the republishers of the things of which the author had come to be ashamed would owe him an apology and a promise not to reprint these particular things any longer, but to allow the outstanding copies of them to take their chance in the catalogs of book auctions.

"But this is only an episode of the business, and upon the main question the positions are reversed. Messrs. Putnam have not bought anything that they did not at least suppose themselves to have a legal right to buy, and they have not bought of anybody whom they did not suppose to have a legal right to sell. Moreover, their money is believed at this moment to be in Mr. Kipling's pocket. It ought to be evident to that distinguished author that, upon the whole transaction, he has really no standing in a court of honor, and that the sooner he discontinues his lawsuit and apologizes for bringing it, the better, in a court of honor, will his standing be."

The Brooklyn *Eagle* (April 24) expresses itself as follows:

"There is too much playing at fast and loose with property in brains. A patent is respected, to a certain extent, tho it is not protected, the warrant that comes from our patent office merely giving a patentee the right to sue any robber who steals his idea, and if the robber has the more money he can financially cripple the inventor by dragging the case from court to court, appealing, postponing, and finally forcing the owner to retire in disgust or sell his property to the new brigand for whatever is offered. Books, plays, and other literary properties have only to be successful to arouse the cupidity of a host of unwarranted publishers and managers, and they poach on the author's premises without the least bashfulness. Whatever the merits in this particular instance, it is likely to instil a measure of caution in the breasts of certain publishers who have not been in the habit of asking permission when they borrowed books from other publishers and from strange writers."

The New Voice (May 13) is of the opinion that facts already brought out during the trial of a previous suit in which the Putnam and Dutton companies were involved as witnesses convict them now out of their own mouths. It says:

"The cause of the action seems to be clear enough, tho the defendants have assumed an air of puzzled innocence in the matter that has to some extent misled the papers. They have purchased sheets of Kipling's books from his various publishers in this country, both authorized and unauthorized, added thereto a volume containing extracts from Kipling's works and statements attributed to him which are said to be false, and out of these collected writings they have made a complete edition which they call the 'Brushwood Edition,' and to which they have sought further to give an air of authorization by the use of a facsimile of Kipling's autograph and the imitation of an artistic design made by Kipling's father for the authorized edition of his works. In other words, the Putnam and Dutton companies are trying to give to their edition the appearance of authorization, tho they know that another edition has been authorized and tho they know that at least three volumes of their series ('Departmental Ditties,' 'A Ken of Kipling,' and, in part, 'Seven Seas') are not, and, in the form they use them, never were, authorized Now we feel perfectly justified in applying to this proceeding the term of 'piracy,' since the head of each house, namely, George H. Putnam and Charles A. Clapp, has in sworn testimony in years past expressed the view that such a term fitly characterizes such deeds. No two publishing houses in the United States have in years past assumed a loftier tone in speaking of the unauthorized publication of the works of English authors. And yet to-day they are jointly engaged in 'pirating' an edition of the most prominent English author before the public, and were making their arrangements, too, at a time when that author was almost at the gates of death. Here are extracts from the testimony given by Mr. Putnam and Mr. Clapp before a New York city court, February 16, 1893, in an attempt to crush a rival publishing house to which they were unfriendly:

"CHARLES A. CLAPP: 'I think it is immoral for any man to sell a work that has been republished without authority.'

"CHARLES A. CLAPP: 'If I intentionally sold a book that was an unauthorized reprint, I do not think you would be justified in calling me a thief. Under these circumstances I do think you would be justified in calling me a rascal.'

"MR. PUTNAM: 'The term "pirate," used not for the first time in this country, so far as my knowledge of the history of copyright goes, always had been applied to one who should take without sanction the literary production of another and should use it for his own benefit.'

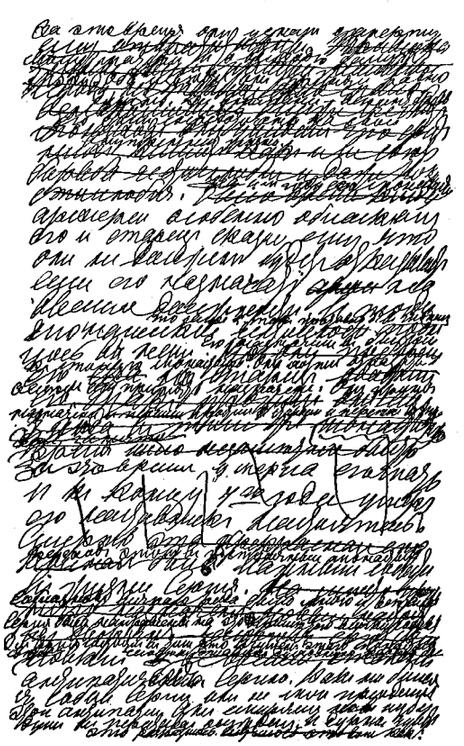
"QUESTION: 'If a man republishes the work of a foreign author and gives him what he considers a reasonable amount in view of the condition of the law, is that a moral or an immoral act?'

"MR. PUTNAM: 'It depends entirely upon the nature of the work, and the extent of the remuneration, and the extent of the satisfaction of the author."

"There may be honest differences of opinion on the subject of literary property, and it is not fair to judge one man's acts by another man's belief on such a subject; but, judging these gentlemen by their own sworn beliefs on the subject, what are the proper terms to apply to them?"

A DEFENSE OF TOLSTOY'S NEW NOVEL.

NO work of fiction of modern times, so Russian critics claim, has created an interest equal to that excited by "The Awakening," Count Tolstoy's latest work of art now running as a serial. According to a reviewer in the Moscow *Rousskya Viedomosti*, this novel has already become the inheritance of all mankind. Even Zola's books, which enjoy an international success, never achieved so great a measure of popularity. Even in the press of the minor nations, such as Holland, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, translations of Tolstoy's novel are being published, and all intelligent men, irrespective of race, temperament, taste, and culture, follow it with all-absorbing attention.



FACSIMILE OF A PAGE OF TOLSTOY'S MANUSCRIPT.

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Nevertheless, adverse criticism of the work is not rare even in Russia. Conservatives object to it as too realistic and improper for "family reading," and some have found its satire too unsparing, biting, and even malicious. One of the veteran Russian critics, V. Bourenin, an enemy of liberalism and an ardent admirer of Tolstoy's teachings and art, defends the novel as follows in the St. Petersburg *Novoye Vremya* (we condense the article):

As elsewhere, L. H. Tolstoy, in this work tells the plain, fundamental truth about our life. This truth is felt in the very first pages, and it has caused uneasiness among some. Truth is not loved anywhere, in Russia least of all; we prefer lies, especially lies wearing a liberal mask. The deeper, the more sincere the

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truth, the more forcibly it is expressed, the stronger is the opposition it arouses.

Most amusing is the objection that the novel is not suited to family reading. Admit this, what of it? Has Tolstoy written it for striplings? Are literary artists to govern themselves by the consideration that certain things are not safe in the possession of youthful readers? All, it is said, forsooth, is filth in this novel. The heroine is a fallen woman; the story opens in a prison, and the author realistically paints for us the picture of the heroine's temptation and sin, her life of prostitution, the crime which followed, and the trial. Besides, a pernicious tendency is discerned in the fact that the heroine is portrayed with evident sympathy, while her seducer, Prince Nechludoff, is treated unsympathetically. Here, then, the author exhibits a preference for the rude, democratic vice of the low-born woman over the aristocratic vice of the externally refined and brilliant member of the high nobility!

Again, the description of the trial and of the *personnel* participating is found to be prejudicial to existing institutions. The presiding judge, his associates, the prosecutor, the defendant's counsel, even the jury, are caricatured and ridiculed, for the purpose (we are told) of proving the truth of Tolstoy's anti-resistance notions. Even the oath administered to the jurors and witnesses is irreverently held up to contempt. The whole judicial proceeding is represented as a cruel, hollow farce, and a travesty upon real justice!

To state these criticisms is to show their absurdity. All that can now be said of the novel is that it produces the impression of amazing power and command of all the resources of art, retained by Tolstoy in spite of his seventy years. True, there is a certain austerity and didacticism suggestive of the coldness of age. But we have actual, stern reality before us, not caricature or satire, or fantastic inventions intended to amuse. In painting oppressive reality Tolstoy does not seek to develop or instil any special tendency, but simply to recall us to the truth we all know and feel —and too often forget.

The pictures of his novel do not form an exaggerated, hate-inspired satire; if they did, they would not produce so profound an impression. No; they are true to life, exact and intensely real, tho it must be owned that they are oppressive and merciless. But what is the artist to do? Must he lie to please people who would not see the truth? As for the alleged attack upon the administration of justice and the foundation of law and order, the trouble is not with Tolstoy, for he paints the judges and juries like living, every-day people, and in analyzing or exposing their motives and promptings he speaks frankly and sincerely, going to the root of things, to their human nature.

The critic concludes, as Brunetière admitted, that "The Awakening" will equal, if not surpass, any previous art-work of the great reformer and novelist. In this work Tolstoy abandons sermonizing and tracts, and returns to the form and methods of his early imaginative fiction.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POETRY, WAR, AND MR. HOWELLS.

MR. W. D. HOWELLS has lately been turning his thoughts to contemporary literary conditions, and from an interview reported in the New York *Sun* we learn that one of the most prominent phenomena which he has observed is the apparent decadence of the poetic instinct. Mr. Howells says:

"If I were asked what seemed to be the most significant tendency in literature, I should say that it was the gradual decline of interest in poetry. I have spoken of it as the twilight of poetry. When I began to write, young people read Byron. Byron was indeed a craze. A little later every one read Emerson, Hawthorne, Tennyson, and Whittier. People of literary taste were really fond of poetry. They committed it to memory; they talked about it. But now all that seems to be changed. Browning apparently closed the poetical cycle. This evanescence of poetry seems to me to be the most marked change in imaginative literature."

At this point Mr. Howells's visitor mentioned Kipling's "Recessional" and "The White Man's Burden," and this brought out Mr. Howells's views on the questions of imperialism and expansion. In speaking of "The White Man's Burden" he said:

"It is very fine and notable; it is poetry with an object, and it is, perhaps, the most significant recent utterance of a literary man. I think, however, that it has been taken rather differently from what it was intended. To me it seems a note of warning. The idea that it is our destiny to assume this tremendous responsibility of governing several million savages, many thousand miles away, is not at all clear. And since we have approached this subject I am glad to be able to express myself on the war and its probable effects on our literature. The opinion seems to be pretty generally held that it will tend to bring about a revival of romanticism. On the contrary, I believe its influence to be already past. I even doubt if it has exerted any real influence. No good can come from war. It can inspire nothing that is worthy in art or letters. What did our great Civil War do for literature? Literature may be said to have produced it, but it left no literature. The Revolution was barren of inspiration. No book, poem, or painting of any value came out of it. War is a madness, a blind rage; it crushes and destroys the beautiful!"

Commenting on this part of the interview, the New York *Times* is moved to wrath at the expression of such sentiments, and says editorially (May 1):

"Into the rubbish heap, then, go a prodigious lot of things that until war-hating Howells spoke the world had agreed to consider its finest possessions in art and letters.

"There is that old 'Iliad' to begin with, poured forth from a heart that was under the spell and impelling inspiration of war—away with it! Pitch the tragedies of Æschylus and Sophocles after it. They smell dreadfully of gore and battles, not merely as to the themes upon which they are built up, but in their inmost spirit and mental and spiritual sources. Much that was done in the age of Pericles will have to go, too, for it is directly traceable to the spirit engendered among the Athenians by the Persian wars. Yes, and there are the Phigalian friezes, a lot of wounded Amazons that have been prized for their presentation of the pathos of beauty and suffering, much miscellaneous sculpture in which Athene is mixed up, and innumerable examples of early pottery devoted to the pictorial glorification of the demoralizing exploits of Achilles, Ajax, Hector, and other sluggers—all these must be broken up and go into the dump.

"Dante, we guess, must come down from his pedestal. The book he wrote might not have been written at all, or if written it would have been wholly different had not his mind been powerfully affected by the never-ending wars of Guelf and Ghibelline, Cerchi and Donati, and Neri and Bianchi. John Milton may stand, for the most part, but that little piece about the Piedmont massacre must be worthless, for it reeks horribly of the war spirit. Thank heaven, we have Shakespeare left. He wrote too much about war, but not under its inspiration. We should like to keep a few little things of Koerner—his 'Sword Song,' for one. Some folks have thought that his battle-field lyrics were fine. But they were altogether inspired by war and written by the camp-fire. That settles it with Koerner. His stuff must go."

Mr. Howells does not think that the decline in poetry has lowered the tone of literature on the whole. Concerning this point he says:

"The rise in fiction has compensated for its loss. But I think the turn of poetry will come again. I think there are some signs of its coming. I don't see why a story in verse should not be done again. 'Don Juan,' and even the 'Odyssey,' are really novels in verse. The appeal of poetry is the most immediate and universal of any form of literature. It appeals to the young, to sensitive nerves; we do not respond to it so readily when we grow old. Something as marked as the twilight of poetry is the decline of the essay. The essayist has practically disappeared from the field, in the sense of any direct and immediate influence on the public. This, too, is a comparatively recent change. Many of the greatest minds must now be content to influence the public by influencing those who work through the press, the pulpit, the stage, and the more popular forms of literature upon the mass of the people. They don't reach the public directly, and it is no longer necessary that they should, for there are middlemen

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in thought, just as there are in trade. Take Tolstoy, Ibsen, Hauptman, and others; their greatness is manifest by the influence they wield in this indirect way for the regeneration of thought, and their own work might be, for the time, denied the wider audience."

A CHILD-AUTHOR OF THE GHETTO.

WE have had not a few musical prodigies of precocity of recent years, but since the days of Chatterton and Keats a genuine literary prodigy has been a *rara avis*. Now Mr. Israel Zangwill, always alert to discover rare and strange things unseen of others, has announced that he has found a genuine, undoubted nestling of this rare literary breed in the person of a little Jewish girl named Mary Antin, who at the age of eleven years left the central steppes of Russia to seek with her father a new home in the land of religious freedom. The narrative of this long trip, with its experiences of pain alternating with sights delightful and wondrous to childish eyes, was written down in Yiddish upon her arrival in America four years ago, and now appears in English under the title "From Plotzk to Boston," with a foreword by Mr. Zangwill, in which he introduces his little sister in art and race to the world. He has given her wise counsel not to force her powers, but to devote the next few years to careful study; and it is hoped that the sales of this book will help her to carry out this plan. Of her personality and remarkable powers, Mr. Zangwill says:

"The quick senses of the child, her keen powers of observation and introspection, her impressionability, both to sensations and complex emotions—these are the very things out of which literature is made; the raw stuff of art. Her capacity to handle English after so short a residence in America shows that she possesses also the instrument of expression. More fortunate than the poet of the Ghetto, Morris Rosenfeld, she will have at her command the most popular language in the world, and she has already produced in it passages of pure literature."

A writer in *The Criterion* (April 22) says:

"So vividly written is this little book that having once begun the reading one can not put it down until it is finished. Altho it gives a minute and lifelike description of the trials of the poor immigrants from Russia to America—the tyranny and extortion of officials, the hours of dreary waiting in dull depots, the huddling together like animals of the passengers in the cars, the sanitary inspections and quarantine regulations, the seasickness and sordid details of steerage life at sea—still, the book is not depressing. The young authoress writes from the detached, impersonal point of view characteristic of the thinker, and shows an evident enjoyment of her most dismal experiences, simply as experiences."

One of her experiences was the following:

"On the way there, I remember, I saw something marvelous—queer little wooden sticks stuck on the lines where clothes hung for some purpose. (I didn't think it was for drying, because, you know, I always saw things hung up on fences and gates for such purposes. The queer things turned out to be clothes-pins)!"

Her departure from Plotzk was sad, but now she evidently sees it in the light of present opportunities and privileges in her new home:

"We, the wanderers, could scarcely see the rainbow wave of colored handkerchiefs, as, dissolved in tears, we were carried out of Plotzk, away from home, but nearer our longed-for haven of reunion; nearer, indeed, to everything that makes life beautiful and gives one an aim and an end—freedom, progress, knowledge, light, and truth, with their glorious host of followers. But we did not know it then."

This is her description of the first view of the sea which she had shortly before leaving Europe:

"Oh, what solemn thoughts I had! How deeply I felt the greatness, the power of the scene! The immeasurable distance from horizon to horizon; the huge billows forever changing their shapes—now only a wavy and rolling plain, now a chain of great mountains, coming and going farther away; then a town in the distance, perhaps, with spires and towers and buildings of gigantic dimensions; and mostly a vast mass of uncertain shapes, knocking against each other in fury, and seething and foaming in their anger; the gray sky, with its mountains of gloomy clouds, flying, moving with the waves, as it seemed, very near them; the absence of any object besides the one ship; and the deep, solemn groans of the sea, sounding as if all the voices of the world had been gathered into that one mournful sound—so deeply did I feel the presence of these things that the feeling became one of awe, both painful and sweet, and stirring and warming, and deep and calm and grand."

The child-author is thus described by another writer:

"Mary Antin is small, even for her fifteen years, delicate, with rather sharp features and eyes that are large and piercing. She looks like anything but the author of a book and writer of many yet unpublished poems. She is poor in worldly goods at best, but rich in all the qualities that will develop into a noble woman and a great writer. . . . The opportunity to launch her work was given Mary Antin by Mrs. Hecht, of Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, whose philanthropic work is so well known all over the country. Four years ago Mary Antin knew no language but Yiddish; to-day she has so far advanced that she is with the students of her age in the first year of the Boston Latin School."

"David Harum," a Literary Phenomenon.—"David Harum," the best-selling book of the year, is still the subject of much literary discussion and gossip. In March alone 29,000 copies were sold, and the demand continues to be enormous. This, for an initial venture in fiction, is a remarkable phenomenon. The circumstances under which the novel was written and finally published are as noteworthy as the success which the book has met. A recent writer in *The Saturday Evening Post* gives some interesting facts concerning these matters:

"Mr. Westcott was nearly fifty years of age when he began its composition. He had been stricken with mortal illness which unfitted him for his other work, when he took up literature purely as a diversion. After it was finished, he submitted it to two Chicago publishers, to two New York firms, and to one in Boston and one in Philadelphia, before it was accepted by a third, a New York publisher.

"The manuscript was received during Christmas week of 1897, and was accepted early in the new year. The author never saw the book in print, for he died of consumption in Syracuse, N. Y., on March 31, 1898.

"How Mr. Westcott came to write 'David Harum' is almost as singular as how the publishers to whom he sent his story first came to decline it, and that is one of the things which passeth all understanding. Mr. Westcott was born in Syracuse in 1847, and spent his active life in a banking office. He took up this story when illness forced him out of business. The writing occupied his mind. It diverted his attention from himself. He found solace in the work. As it grew in length his interest in it increased. The characters were living persons to their creator. Their deeds and misdeeds were part of a life that filled his own failing days with keen delight."

NOTES.

IN Mackail's new life of William Morris, we are told that Mr. Gladstone was willing to offer the laureateship to Morris; but the poet, while expressing his appreciation of the compliment, declined, saying that the proper function of poet laureate was that of a ceremonial writer of verse, and that in his opinion the Marquis of Lorne was best fitted for the place.

MR. BAILEY, the author of "Festus," is still living at his home in Nottingham, England. Altho at an advanced age, he still busies himself with annotations to his once world-famous poem, says *The Academy*. Some of its lines, tho not the poem itself, will probably survive and continue to be quoted, as for instance the well-known lines:

"We live in deeds, not words; in thoughts, not breaths;
In feelings, not in figures on a dial.
We should count time by heart throbs; he most lives
Who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best."

The lines "Who never doubted never half believed," and "Night brings out stars as sorrow brings out truths" will also doubtless live.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

WORLD-FORMATION IN PROGRESS.

THE elder geologists believed that the present state of the world was largely the result of a series of great catastrophes that took place in the dim past. A more modern school insists on the fact that world-making is still in progress, and that the same agents that are now at work—wind, water, frost, etc.—had the principal part in bringing the earth to its present state.

DÉBRIS AT AIROLO AFTER THE GREAT FALL OF ROCK.

That the work of these agents not only does not exclude sudden and great catastrophes, but even may bring them about, is shown by the history of mountain-falls. Some of these are described in *La Science Illustrée* (Paris, March 11) by Paul Combes, with special reference to the recent destructive catastrophe in which the village of Airolo, near the St. Gothard tunnel, was overwhelmed. Says M. Combes:

"The catastrophe at Airolo that took place on December 27, 1898, and was renewed on February 2, 1899, gives an interest to the phenomena—more frequent than they are generally believed to be—relative to the fall of mountains.

"Mountains have scarcely been formed, when they become the prey of a thousand destructive agencies. Aided by gravity, which tends unceasingly to level the earth's surface, meteorological agencies strive continually to bring down the loftiest summits. The atmosphere acts powerfully upon rocks. Rain-water dissolves them and disintegrates them. Frost, acting by the irresistible expansion of ice, opens in them innumerable fissures. As long as the cold lasts, the fragments keep together, cemented by the ice; but when a thaw comes, the whole falls apart and rolls away.

"All mountains show traces of this destructive action. Their summits are in ruins; at the base of every cliff accumulates a mass of *débris*, known by various names.

"Most of the time this work of destruction is slow, continuous, and insensible. But sometimes great falls of rock take place, precipitating into the valleys enormous masses, constituting entire parts of mountains. These catastrophes depend on three principal causes: the action of frost, the work of subterranean waters, and earthquakes.

"The first of these seems to have determined the landslides that at two different dates, 1714 and 1749, took place in the Swiss Mountains on the boundary of Valais and Vaud, to which is still given the name 'Devil's Horns.' Originally these mountains had four sharp peaks, against which rested vast glaciers. One of these peaks fell with terrible effects.

"Generally these falls or slides are due to the disintegration by subterranean waters of clayey layers, joining or sustaining superincumbent rocks. To this cause must be attributed the fall of a part of the Spizbühl, north of the Righi, which took place on September 2, 1806, about 5 P.M. 'This mountain,' says M. Elisée Reclus, 'consists of strata of a compact conglomerate resting on clay which absorbs the water of infiltration. The season had been very rainy, and the strata of clay were gradually changed into a soft mass; finally the upper rocks, lacking proper support, began to slide down the slopes, pushing the soil before them as the prow of a ship throws up the water of the sea. The catastrophe took place with great suddenness. In a moment the huge mass, with its forests and meadows, its villages and their inhabitants, was precipitated into the plain; flames produced by the friction of the rocks leaped from the opened mountain; the water of the deeper layers, suddenly transformed into steam, exploded, and quantities of gravel and mud were hurled as if from the mouth of a volcano. The charming valley of Goldau and five villages, inhabited by nearly one thousand persons, were overwhelmed with the *débris;* the lake of Lowerz was partially filled, and the furious wave that the landslide drove against its banks swept away many houses. So rapid was the catastrophe that birds were killed in the air. The part of the mountain that fell was not less than 4 kilometers [2½ miles] long, by 320 meters [1,150 feet] in average width and 32 meters [115 feet] thick; it was a mass of more than forty millions of cubic meters.

"More recently, on September 11, 1881, at 5 P.M., the Tschingel overwhelmed Unterthal, one of the villages that form the parish of Elm in the canton of Glaris. The Tschingel, one of the mountains that dominate Elm, is composed of limestone and strata of slate. Several times small landslides had taken place there. The rains of 1881 finally provoked a catastrophe that caused the death of two hundred persons. The neighboring fields were devastated and numbers of cattle perished. The upper part of the village was inundated by the torrents whose courses had been obstructed by the slide.

"M. Heim, the Zurich geologist, and M. Burkli, an engineer, after an investigation, estimated that 570,000 square yards of land were covered by the slide.

"The part of the village that remained was exposed to imminent danger, being threatened by the peak known as the Risikopf or Gosshorn; for enormous fissures appeared in it, making a new catastrophe almost certain. By advice of the federal inspector, the Swiss Government decided to bring on the catastrophe artificially, and on December 2 was begun the truly picturesque spectacle of the bombardment of the Risikopf by field artillery. A hundred shots brought about the desired result, and the inhabitants can now pursue their occupations in safety.

"The catastrophe of Airolo, near the south entrance to the St. Gothard Tunnel, was almost identical with that which has just been described. For some time the inhabitants had regarded with distrust a leaning rock known as Sasso Rosso (Red Rock) which threatened to fall. Engineers were called upon to examine the situation, but the first frosts precipitated the crisis. On December 27 there was a preliminary fall and the inhabitants abandoned their houses. On the night following, about 2 A.M., thirty huge masses of rock became detached, and destroyed several houses, notably the Airolo Hotel, the unrecognizable *débris* of which is represented in the illustration. . . . The spectacle was terrifying; two square kilometers [¾ square mile] were covered with ruins; eight houses and twelve stables were destroyed and reduced to a mass of *débris*, while others were seriously damaged. Only three persons were killed.

"On February 2, at 11 P.M., a new fall took place from Sasso Rosso, but the mass was stopped by the presence of *débris* of the preceding fall. Traffic through the tunnel was not interrupted.

"Among similar catastrophes due to earthquakes may be mentioned briefly that which took place at Dobratch in 1345, and the overthrow of two peaks at Jamaica in 1692, which destroyed a large section of country with its inhabitants.

"On May 7, 1880, a similar catastrophe took place near San Luis Potosi, in Mexico. A mountain disappeared suddenly, as if by witchcraft, leaving no other trace than a huge opening 300 feet deep, 700 feet long, and 500 feet wide."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Death in the Flowers.—"It seems a shame," says a writer in *Harper's Bazar*, "to connect thoughts of poison with, for instance, such delicate and lovely things as that baby of the flowers, the snowdrop, as the narcissus with its delicious breath, as the hyacinth, and the jonquil. But one is obliged to see to it that the

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children do not put the bulbs of these flowers into their mouths. The oxalis also is not a safe thing to put between the lips; and all the lobelias will produce dizziness and general disaster. The monk's-hood, too, and the beautiful foxglove as well, are noxious affairs from which powerful drugs are obtained, more than a few drops of their extracts being usually a fatal dose. Certain of the crocuses if eaten, even if nothing be swallowed but the juice, produce vomiting; the bulb of the intricately beautiful lady's-slipper poisons externally as the noxious ivy, dogwood, and sumach do; the quaint old jack-in-the-pulpit, altho not a garden plant, is another enemy to health and life; and so also is the marvelous Queen Anne's lace, which now and then will creep in through the paling, and looks so enchanting when far and wide it embroiders field and roadside. The laughing little buttercup, that might be a drop of visible sunlight, is by no means as innocent as it looks; the cow in the pasture knows enough to avoid it; that, and all its cousins, the rich profuse peonies, the dazzlingly blue larkspurs, and the rest, are full of toxic properties. The oleander-tree, that is set outdoors when spring comes and that lines the streets of various of our Southern cities, is another hive of deadly poison. The superb catalpa-tree, towering with its great leaves and its masses of white and fragrant flowers, is a charming thing in the garden, but its bark is exceedingly injurious; and the laburnum, that looks like a fountain of gold leaping into the sun, is poison in leaf and flower and seed; and even the grass beneath it is best thrown away when cut, instead of being fed to cattle."

THE SOUL OF A RACE.

IN a recent work on "The Psychology of Peoples," Gustave Le Bon, the French writer whose book on "The Crowd" has attracted so much attention, attempts to show that races have souls, so to speak. A review in *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly*, written in not a very friendly spirit, speaks as follows of his line of argument:

"Anthropological classification is set aside and mankind is divided into four groups according to mental characteristics: the primitive, inferior, average, and superior races—the standard of judgment being the degree of their aptitude for dominating reflex impulses. It is perhaps worthy of note that while the Frenchman belongs to a superior race, the Semitic peoples are placed in the class below, or the average sort. For the primitive varieties it is not necessary to observe a South Sea Islander, the lower strata of Europeans furnishing numerous examples. When greater differentiation is reached, the word 'race' is used in a historical sense. It requires, however, more complete fusion than some nations exhibit to earn this title; for, altho there are Germans and Americans, 'it is not clear as yet that there are Italians.' The race having been once evolved, acquires wondrous potentialities with Dr. Le Bon. He compares it to the totality of cells constituting a living organism, asserts that its mental constitution is as unvarying as its anatomical structure, that it is a permanent being independent of time and founded alone by its dead. It is a short step to endow this entity with a soul consisting of common sentiments, interests, and beliefs—what in brief, robbed of hyperbole, we should call national character. He states that the notion of a country is not possible until a national soul is formed. This in time, like germ-plasm, becomes so stable that assimilation with foreign elements is impossible. Like natural species, it has secondary characteristics that may be modified, but its fundamental character is like the fin of the fish or the beak of the bird. The acquisition of this soul marks the apogee of the greatness of a people. Psychological species, however, are not eternal, but may decay if the functioning of their organs is troubled profoundly.

"The soul of the race is best expressed in its art, not in its history or institutions, and, as it can not bequeath its soul, so it can not impress its civilization or art upon an alien race. It was on account of this incompatibility of soul that Grecian art failed to be implanted in India. The unaltering constituent of the soul corresponds to character, while intellectual qualities are variable. By character is meant perseverance, energy, power of self-control, also morality. The latter is hereditary respect for the rules on which a society is based. This definition would make polygamy a moral notion for Mormons. The knowledge of character can be acquired neither in laboratories nor in books, but only in the course of long travel. Whence it is learned that different races can not have mutual comprehension. Luckily for the student who is unable to travel, the same phenomenon may be observed in the gulf that separates the civilized man and woman. Altho highly educated, 'they might converse with each other for centuries without understanding one another.' These differences between races and individuals demonstrate the falsity of the notion of equality. Indeed, through *science* 'man has learned that to be slaves is the natural condition of all human beings.' Naturally he becomes dispirited, anarchy seizes upon the uneducated and sullen indifference the more cultivated. 'Like a ship that has lost its compass, the modern man wanders haphazard through the spaces formerly peopled by the gods and rendered a desert by science.' In France morality is gradually dying out, while the United States is threatened by a gigantic civil war. What to do is problematical, since we are informed 'that people have never derived much advantage from too great a desire to reason and think,' and what is most harmful to a people is to attain too high a degree of intelligence and culture, the groundwork of the soul beginning to decline when this level is reached. The remedy suggested to us is 'the organization of a very severe military service and the permanent menace of disastrous wars.' But if we fail to see the improving tendency of this advice, it is probably because we are like historians, 'simple-minded,' while Dr. Le Bon is much too complex for our understanding. According to his own theory, there is no hope that we may comprehend him, since the outpourings of a soul of the Latin race can not be transferred by a simple bridge of translation to the apprehension of an Anglo-Saxon mind, separated, as he would term it, by 'the dead weight of thousands of generations.'"

AMERICAN MACHINES AND AMERICAN PATENTS.

THE "invasion of England" by American machinery is still bothering our cousins across the Atlantic. *Industries and Iron* rejects the theory that American highly paid labor is more efficient than the cheaper British variety, and attributes the result to the action of our patent laws. It says:

"The general, tho as we think erroneous, impression is that these highly elaborated machines have been brought to their present state of perfection through the absence in the States of what is commonly termed 'cheap labor.' We do not accept this as a tenable theory. Owing to circumstances, the inventive faculty is far more strongly developed in the United States than in this country. In America an inventive idea is regarded as a kind of marketable commodity, while in Great Britain the troubles of the inventor in getting his invention, however meritorious, into commercial form are proverbial. For this the patent laws of this country are largely accountable. In both the United States and Germany the granting of a patent is a serious process, and one exercised with the greatest possible discrimination. Here any one may obtain a patent for almost anything, so long as the fees are paid. The consequence is, that while both an American and a German patent are possessed of a certain, tho doubtless undetermined, value, owing to the fact that their substance matter has been examined and judged patentable, in England the value of a patent is practically nothing."

Commenting on this, *The Scientific American* (April 29) says:

"It must be admitted that the above estimate of the situation is in the main correct, altho there is one important particular to which we must take exception. While the average English patent has no such value as the American or German patent, an exception must be made in the case of the American inventor who, having secured the allowance of his United States patent, proceeds to take out a patent on the same invention in England. An American paten tis only granted after a thorough and painstaking search, not merely of American but all foreign records, has been made and the element of novelty has been clearly established. Hence an American inventor who applies for an English patent stands in the advantageous position of knowing that the novelty of his invention has already been well established, the claims having been drawn to avoid interference with prior Eng-

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lish patents. It is obvious, therefore, that when our contemporary says, 'in England the value of a patent is practically nothing,' it says too much, the English patent of an American patentee having a special value due to the research and care with which the claims have been drawn."

AN ADJUSTABLE CARRIAGE-MOTOR.

THE following account of a new French motor-contrivance that can be adjusted to any vehicle, transforming a private carriage, a coupé, or an omnibus into an automobile, is thus described in the *Revue Scientifique's* "Chronicle of Automobilism" (April 15):

"It is certain that one of the causes that retard the development of automobile locomotion, at least among those who must count the cost, is that the adoption of mechanical traction means the complete abandonment of all the rolling stock that one already possesses, the automobile vehicle being at once motor and carriage. It is evident that it would be desirable to have in the market a mechanical motor that could be 'hitched,' so to speak, in place of a horse, to the carriage or carriages already in one's possession. We should have, to be sure, a somewhat unfortunate combination, inelegant and cumbrous, in trying to make a sort of 'mechanical horse' to be fastened as an independent tractor in front of an ordinary vehicle; but for some time inventors have been working on what they call a 'fore-carriage' [*avant-train*] motor. The name indicates that the system consists of a motor connected with a pair of front wheels which are substituted for the ordinary front wheels of the carriage.

"Several builders have already experimented in this direction with more or less success; we have just examined a very well-planned arrangement invented by Messrs. Arniot and Péneau.

"It is driven by a naphtha motor with two vertical cylinders, and the wheels are at the same time drivers and steerers, the direction being controlled by variation in the position of the wheels without any motion of the motor, properly speaking. This is effected by an ingenious device consisting of a flexible axle serving as a prolongation of the motor axle on each side. . . . . .

"On the front axle are carried the different mechanisms to effect change of speed. Behind are suspended the water and naphtha reservoirs, and further forward is the motor. As it would be dangerous to rely on the solidity of an ordinary carriage to resist the strain put upon it by the motor, the latter is connected with the rear axle by a strong metallic band fixed to a sleeve fitted to this axle. The front and rear wheels thus form a solid whole, so that the motor moves the carriage by both pairs of wheels. The front wheels of a small family depot-wagon, for instance, can be replaced at once by one of Arniot and Péneau's 'fore-carriage' motors. . . . In a quarter of an hour we can thus have an automobile omnibus without other expense than the cost of the motor with its pair of wheels, which may be applied in like manner to any one of a whole series of different vehicles, just as a horse may be hitched, in turn, to a carriage, an omnibus, or a coupé. We may say in addition that the case containing the motor is essentially decorative. . . . If an electric motor is preferred, this case will contain the storage-batteries.

"It is certain that this new arrangement is susceptible of being made of great practical service; it has recently had two trials that have resulted very successfully—once in drawing a carriage from Nevers to Paris, and another time a depot-wagon with five persons from Paris to Dieppe."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Physiological Abnormalities in Works of Art.—An interesting work discussing the cultivation of beauty, especially in women, from the standpoint of a physiologist is noticed in *The Medical Times*. The author, Dr. C. H. Stratz, points out some curious symptoms of disease in types of female beauty in famous works of art. According to his diagnosis, the celebrated Venus of Botticelli, in the Uffizi of Florence, shows unmistakable signs of consumption, and ought not to be sailing naked in an open shell across the sea. A modern example of the same kind is furnished by Franz Stuck's 'Expulsion from Paradise,' exhibited at Munich in 1891, in which peculiarly crooked limbs, enlarged joints, and depressed ribs of our common mother indicate that she had suffered severely from rickets in her childhood. Still another instance cited is the Aphrodite in Klein's 'Judgment of Paris,' whose bodily formation proves that rachitis must have prevailed in the abode of the Grecian deities as well as in Eden before the Fall. If in these, as in many other figure sketches, the artist had studied pathology as well as anatomy, he would have pictured a higher type of the human form in the harmonious development of all its parts, such as it would present if trained in accordance with the laws of nature."

More Improvements in Wireless Telegraphy.—Reports indicate that Signor Marconi has made some progress in freeing his system of space telegraphy from one of the chief objections to it—its lack of secrecy. According to *The Times*, London, as abstracted in *Science* (May 12), "experiments were made recently at the South Foreland to demonstrate the possibilities of communicating between a moving ship and the land. Signor Marconi joined the French commission on board the despatch vessel *Ibis*. The receiving and transmitting instruments on board the *Ibis* were in a cabin, the wire to take the current being connected with the instrument-room from the top of the mast, about 150 feet high. The messages were transmitted to the *Ibis* from the South Foreland, from Wimereux, and from the East Goodwin lightship, as also from the gunboat to each of these points, and in each instance they were recorded with unerring distinctness, the French commissioners expressing the greatest satisfaction with the system. Hitherto one of the chief objections raised to wireless telegraphy has been that it is impossible to concentrate the current—in other words, to 'cut out' and prevent the message from being received at other stations where installations exist within an equal radius other than the one for which it was originally intended. Signor Marconi has now discovered an ingenious but simple arrangement by which this difficulty can be overcome, and it was tested before the French commission and at the South Foreland. Messages were first sent from the *Ibis* to the South Foreland, and, as Professor Fleming pointed out on his recent visit, were received simultaneously by the Goodwin lightship. Signor Marconi's new invention was then tried, and the messages sent to the Foreland were concentrated there and received at no other point, the lightship being cut out. A similar experiment was made with the lightship, the ships communicating with each other, while the Foreland was cut out. As a further test of this important invention messages were sent simultaneously from Boulogne and the lightship to the South Foreland, where only the Boulogne message was taken by the receiver, the other being cut out at will. This experiment was also tried on board the *Ibis* and from the other points, in each instance with complete success."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

AMERICAN bridges for Russia have been contracted for with the Phœnix Bridge Company, of Phœnixville, Pa., according to *The Engineering News*. "The contract," it says, "comprises twelve bridges, and the order came from the Russian Government. The bridges are to be used on the Eastern Chinese Railway, the southeastern extension of the great Trans-Siberian railway."

LIQUID AIR AS AN APPETIZER.—"The story comes," says *The Bulletin of Pharmacy*, "of a Russian physician who placed a dog in a room with the temperature lowered to 100° F. below zero, by the use of liquid air. After ten hours the dog was taken out alive and with an enormous appetite. The physician tried the test himself. After ten hours' confinement in an atmosphere of still, dry cold, his system was intensely stimulated. So much combustion has been required to keep the body warm that an intense appetite was created. The process was continued on the man and the dog, and both grew speedily fat and vigorous. It was like a visit to a bracing northern climate."

MOSQUITOES AND MALARIA.—Dr. Grassi presents a note to the *Atti dei Lincei*, calling attention to the absence of malaria from certain districts where mosquitoes are numerous. He believes that some varieties of gnats are connected with the propagation of the disease. The common gnat, Culex pipiens, he regards as harmless; but a larger species, Anopheles claviger, known in Italy as the "zanzarone" or "moschino," is very prevalent in malarious districts. It is active only after sunset, which may explain the old superstition that it is dangerous to fall asleep in a malarious region just after sunset. These discussions may cause active measures to be taken for the destruction of mosquito larvæ in places where malaria abounds.

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

WHAT THE BIBLE HAS BEEN MADE TO TEACH.

THERE is scarcely an "ism," sect, or sectlet in the history of religious thought that has not appealed to the Scriptures in confirmation of its peculiar views, and a collection of such peculiar interpretations of the Scriptures is made by the German *savant* Carl Stuckert. He publishes his collection in the *Welt*, of Leipsic, from which we glean the following specimens:

The absolutism of kings was based on Scriptural authority, as the Christian kings were declared to be the legitimate successors of the Old Testament theocratic kings. The court theologians of Justinian used the example of Melchizedek to prove that the Greek emperor was entitled also to the prerogatives of a priest, and that he was master not only of the state, but also of the church. On the basis of Psalm lxxxii., James I. of England declared that the kings are God's representatives and as such sit upon God's throne and are themselves called "gods" by the Lord, and that the king's will is absolute law. On the other hand, the Scriptures have been made to sanction revolution. During the peasants' war in the Reformation period, the peasants with the Bible in their hands demanded political freedom and deliverance from their taxes and tithes; and in the famous Twelve Articles in which they embodied their revolutionary claims, they expressly base them on the Scriptures, and state that if these claims can be proved anti-Scriptural they will abstain. When Cromwell began to organize military opposition to the powers that were, he found a justification in Zeph. i. 3, and maintained that he was the Lord's Shilo. In the conviction that he was fulfilling the Lord's will, he consented to the decapitation of King Charles. Only recently the Social Democratic leader Seidel, in Zürich, opened the Bible in a public convention with the words: "Here is the book of Democracy!"

When Pope Urban II. in the religious convention at Clermont declared that the children of the free woman should no longer be the servants of the descendants of the Egyptian bondmaiden, the whole multitude cried out, "God wills it!" and the crusade was a fixed fact. Innocent III. in his letter to the spiritual and temporal lords of England, France, and other countries, declared that he based his appeal for support on the words, Does not your Master pay tribute? As early as the end of the twelfth century the Abbé of Calabrian, Joachim, taught that just as Joshua had pronounced a curse upon all who would undertake to build up the walls of Jericho, thus too all would be cursed who would try to restore the city of Jerusalem.

At an early period the Bible teachings were used to justify the severest of measures against heretics. Firmicus Maternus exhorted the sons of Constantine the Great to annihilate the Gentiles because in the Old Testament the unbelievers had been destroyed. Jerome, the great theologian, justifies violence against heretics with the words of Deut. xiii. 6. Even St. Augustine interprets the passage, "Compel them to come in" as a justification of forced conversion. Charlemagne writes to Leo III. that he had followed the example of Joshua and Moses in their contest with the Amalekites, and accordingly declares it to be his duty everywhere to force acceptance of the Catholic faith by heathen people. The heresy trials of the Middle Ages were justified on the basis of the words of Christ, that he who does not abide in Him as a branch in the vine shall be burned. Bloody Mary of England received the impetus and spirit of her prosecutions from the war of destruction waged by the Israelites. When Louis XIV. was engaged in his crusades against non-Catholics, he was encouraged with the words that he who spares the rod spoils the child. Baronius declares to Pope Paul V. that it was his office to feed and to kill, for in the vision to Peter the latter had been commanded: Kill and eat.

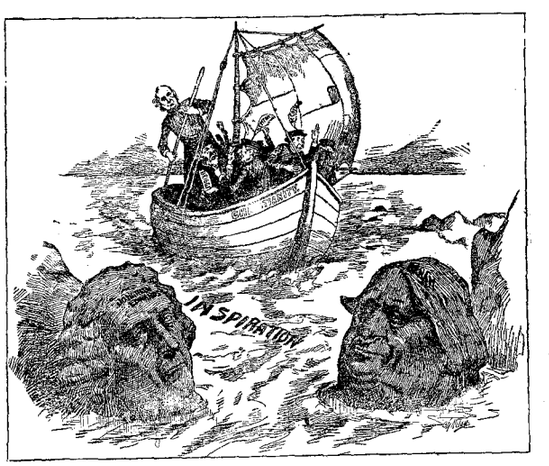
Leo I. and his successors have all along appealed to Matt. xvi. 18 as a basis for the universal primacy of the Pope, and as Samuel had the right to declare the throne of Israel vacant, thus, too, the Pope had the right to depose kings. This was the claim of Gregory VII. Suarez, on the basis of the words that institute the office of the keys, made the same claim for the successor of Peter. Boniface VIII., in his bull "Unam sanctam," applies to himself the words addressed by God to Jeremiah assigning to the latter the work of destroying, breaking, etc. The application made of the two swords to the spiritual and the temporal powers is well known; and, on the other hand, Luther, Zwingli, and Calvin have with the same Scriptures undertaken to prove that the Pope was the anti-Christ and the great foe of mankind.

In hundreds of cases the Scriptures have been used to prove that African slavery was right. Livingstone tells us that the Boers of South Africa justify inhuman treatment of the blacks by an appeal to Deut xx. 10–14. David's dancing before the ark of covenant is often employed to prove that dancing is honorable. Passages like Job xxxiii. 23, 24, Psalm xci. 11, and others have been cited to prove the correctness of appealing for the intercession of the angels. Paul's words that in Christ there is neither male nor female is used by the Quakers to show that women have a right to speak in the public assembly. The honoring of religious relics is often based on such passages as 2 Kings ii. 14 and Acts xix. 12. Instances of this kind could be multiplied almost *ad infinitum*.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DR. BRIGGS AND HIS CRITICS.

PUBLIC interest in the question of Dr. Briggs's ordination to the priesthood of the Episcopal church still continues strong, and the daily papers have been devoting many columns to the subject during the past ten days. In addition to the individual protests, a somewhat mild protest against Dr. Briggs's ordination was made by the Catholic Club of New York, an organization composed largely of High-Church clergymen. On Sunday, May 7, however, Dr. Briggs preached at Holy Trinity Church, Harlem. The sermon had evidently been prepared with the design of replying to the charges of his critics. We quote from this sermon the following extracts which present a lucid statement of the underlying principles at issue in this controversy as viewed by Dr. Briggs:

"I believe in the Holy Ghost who spake by the prophets, who, with His divine energy entered into men and women, took possession of them, enlightened their minds so as to give them insight into sacred truth, grasp to comprehend the great things of God, and foresight to forecast the issues of events, and who then assured them of their possession of the truth of God, gave them certainty of their prophetic call, endowed them with courage to speak for God in spite of every obstacle and hindrance, and at the risk of persecution, suffering, and martyrdom. And so a choir of inspired heroes, in linked succession of every variety of temperament and training; lawgivers and chieftains, priests and prophets, psalmists and sages, apostles and evangelists, coworking throughout the centuries in the one school of the Holy Ghost, produced a canon of Holy Scripture which has been recognized by the church in its confession and worship, and by the



TO AVOID SCYLLA WITHOUT GROUNDING ON CHARYBDIS TAKES A SKILFUL PILOT.—*The Herald, New York.*

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individual Christian in his experience in all ages as the holy and Divine Word, containing all things necessary for our salvation, and setting the bounds beyond which no man or church may exact anything from us as regards our final redemption. . . . . .

"The new methods of study, the critical and scientific processes of investigation which in our times dominate all the realms of knowledge, inevitably require changes in the realm of religion and theology also. This is exactly what we have to expect not only from the inevitable law of evolution which God has imposed upon His entire creation, but also from the teaching of Jesus that the Holy Spirit would guide His disciples into all the truth.

"The Christian organization, as the Apostle tells us, is growing from infancy to full manhood. Does any one suppose that the growing Christian or the growing church can go on wearing the same clothes, using exactly the same modes of statements, as were used in the infancy or early youth of the organization? The full-grown Christian and the full-grown church will be the same essentially as the Christian babe and the infant church, and the identity of organization and the continuity of life and character will remain in every stage of growth; but the external dress and form will change in size and style and mode with every real growth. Let us thank God that the church is growing when we see changes taking place in its forms and modes and in its statement of truths. Now we know that the church is alive and that it is conscious of the Divine Spirit dwelling in it, and that the Divine Spirit is in reality guiding it into all truth.

"Our age is an age of the most exact, painstaking, and thoroughgoing critical scholarship. Holy Scripture has been searched by critics as never before, and the result is that it stands forth before the world in its native historical beauty, wealth, and power as the holy, divine, eternal work of God to man. Nothing of any historical value has been lost or impaired. . . . . .

"The church doctrine of the Bible, as defined by the church, stands forth more glorious than ever. Nothing has been injured but human traditional opinions about the Bible, which have never received the sanction of the holy church. The history of the church has been studied by historical criticism in our time as never before. The result, on the whole, has been in favor of churchly and catholic teaching as over against rationalistic and agnostic tendencies.

"There are men in every age who oppose the advance of the truth. They deprecate any advance in the knowledge of the truth, any improved methods of study. They desire everything to go just as before, and that we should hold and transmit the truth of religion just exactly as they have received it. Such a thing is impossible in a living, growing, thinking church. Such a thing is impossible for any man who is conscious of the Holy Spirit dwelling within him and leading on into truth.

"I believe that all this wondrous critical study of Holy Scripture and holy church is under the guidance of the Holy Spirit; that the Holy Spirit has been fulfilling, and is now fulfilling, and will continue to fulfil, the promise of Jesus. He is leading the church on step by step through one maze after another, overcoming one difficulty after another, solving one hard problem after another, here a little, there a little, line upon line, precept upon precept, ever onward, upward, to the goal of the truth, the whole truth, the glorious truth of God.

"Let us believe in the Holy Spirit and not doubt His presence or His guidance. This is the best answer to the agnosticism of our age. Let us not be so pessimistic or doubtful or unstable in our minds as to think that error will prevail.

"The church is advancing as never before. It is characteristic of the new theology that it believes in the Holy Ghost. A new age of the world is at hand, an age of love and Christian knowledge, an age in which the Divine Spirit will smite all agnosticism and pierce every doubt with the invincible two-edged sword of truth."

An important contribution to the controversy made prior to the ordination was a pronouncement upon the subject by the New York *Churchman*. This paper is the oldest religious weekly newspaper of the Protestant Episcopal church, and represents mainly the large conservative party in the denomination who are neither particularly High-Church nor pronouncedly liberal. Its opinion therefore carries weight as a probable indication of what attitude this class will take toward the questions under discussion. We quote from *The Churchman* (May 13) as follows:

"The sensational statements that have appeared in the daily press with regard to the ordination of Dr. Briggs suggest the necessity for giving to our readers certain information that may help them to a right judgment in the premises.

"The Rev. Dr. Briggs was ordained to the diaconate last year, having met all canonical requirements, and after having been recommended by a standing committee composed of the Rev. Drs. Morgan Dix, Thomas R. Harris, Octavius Applegate, and J. S. Shipman, and Messrs. Stephen P. Nash, G. Macculloch Miller, S. Nicholson Kane, and Herman C. von Post. He has met all the requirements for advancement to the priesthood and has been recommended again by this same committee, with only one change in its composition, Mr. George Zabriskie having been elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Nash."

After commenting upon the fact that many of the passages reproduced in the daily papers from Dr. Briggs's book appear to have been wrested from their true setting, *The Churchman* quotes as follows from the letter of the Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters in *The Herald* (May 7):

"Since the publication of his last book there has appeared in public print a statement that he there charges Jesus Christ with untruthfulness. The wording of this accusation, which appeared in *The Tribune* April 27, was as follows:

"'This man goes on to the awful conclusion, "No human imagination has ever equaled the imagination of the Lord Jesus in story-telling" (p. 341). It is needless to add that a man who discounts so fearlessly the veracity of the New Testament and its central figure makes short work of the Old Testament.'

"Any one reading this would suppose that in the passage referred to the context must have shown that Dr. Briggs uses 'story-telling' in the sense of telling untruths. Now, the passage out of which one sentence has been thus quoted reads:

"'Works of the imagination play a very important part in Hebrew literature outside the Old Testament. The Haggadistic literature of the Jews, used chiefly for the instruction of the people in the synagogs and in the schools, was largely composed of such writings. Jewish rabbins used parables, stories, and legends of every variety of form and content with the utmost freedom, in order to teach doctrine and morals, and even to illustrate and enforce the legal precepts of the Jewish religion. Our Savior, in His teaching, used the same method. His numerous parables have never been equaled for their simplicity, beauty and power. No human imagination has ever equaled the imagination of the Lord Jesus in story-telling. The Prodigal Son, Dives and Lazarus, the Good Samaritan, the Wise and Foolish Virgins, the Talents, are masterpieces of art. No historic incident, no individual experience, could ever have such power over the souls of men as these pictures of the imagination of our Lord.'

"Nothing but 'invincible ignorance' or absolute dishonesty could have led a man to extract from this enthusiastic description of Jesus's parables the statement that Dr. Briggs had accused Him of falsehood, or, to use the more roundabout language of the writer, 'discounted His veracity.'"

Concerning this letter, *The Churchman* says:

"Every one may not accept this strong language as a complete analysis of the causes leading up to such handling of quotations, but almost every one will appreciate the righteous indignation that prompted Dr. Peters to write as he did."

Dr. Briggs was ordained to the priesthood by Bishop Potter on Sunday, May 14, the ceremony being performed before an overflowing congregation at the pro-cathedral in New York. No formal protest was made during the ceremonies, but many threats have been made, both in the East and by some Western bishops, of bringing Bishop Potter to trial for his action. These threats, and more especially the proposition to bring charges of heresy against Dr. Briggs, have elicited the following from *The Church Standard* (Philadelphia), one of the two most influential papers in the Protestant Episcopal church:

"There is more talk of presenting Dr. Briggs under a charge of holding and teaching doctrine inconsistent with the doctrine of the church. What a wretched blunder that would be! If such a presentment and trial should result, as it infallibly would, in the acquittal of the accused, the verdict would create an impression in the public mind that the Protestant Episcopal church has gone clean over to Dr. Briggs. If that is what our too impatient friends desire, by all means let them present Dr. Briggs for trial.

"We feel as strongly as anybody else can the indignity which

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is put upon the church by making it a religious Cave of Adullam, to which the discredited and discontented of every other church may betake themselves at their own discretion, not at all for the church's sake—perhaps without any intention to serve the church—but purely for their own personal advantage. There may have been quite too many acquisitions of that sort, and we can not rejoice at any addition to their number. No bishop should encourage ministers of other churches to leave their own communion for ours, unless under some stress of conscience which requires them to do so; and then their sincerity should be amply tested by a waiting time of long duration as laymen. That was Bishop Coxe's policy for many years, and the church will be safer if other bishops adopt it. Meanwhile, if we are not mistaken, one effect of the present agitation will be to bring about a hardening of our canons in that particular, and we are by no means sure that we shall not support legislation of that kind. Another effect will probably be to put an effectual extinguisher on the unity movement in the Episcopal church for twenty years to come, and we are not sure that we shall not be reconciled to that misfortune. We are not in favor of unity on the basis of the Lambeth platform with the understanding that its articles are to be taken in a Pickwickian sense."

The views of Bishop Potter in regard to the opposition to Dr. Briggs were made clear in a public letter addressed to a layman who had opposed the ordination. In this letter, Bishop Potter said, among other things:

"The outcry against the author of 'The Introduction to the Study of the Holy Scriptures' is chiefly to be deplored because it betrays such a lamentable ignorance of the progress of sound learning and the judgment of the best Christian scholars. In a word, the author of 'The Introduction to the Study of Holy Scriptures' has simply stated conclusions which the best learning and the most devout minds have accepted before him. I do not myself accept all of them; but that any of them denies or impugns any fundamental doctrine of the faith can only be shown by mutilations or perversions of what the author has said which are as malignant as they are unscrupulous. I note the prediction with which you conclude—that Dr. Briggs's advancement to the higher ministry, for which he has been recommended, will precipitate departures to the Church of Rome. This would indeed be unfortunate, for the author of 'The Introduction to the Study of the Holy Scriptures' holds letters from eminent Roman Catholic scholars of foremost rank in institutions of learning or foremost dignity, expressing warmest appreciation of his contribution to the study of the Bible, and intimating their purpose to make use of it in their classrooms. Here again it would seem that a somewhat larger knowledge would be the safest guide to wise action."

The Outlook (Congregational, New York) regards the advancement of Dr. Briggs as "a victory for catholicity." It continues:

"Archbishop Whately once spoke of the singular attraction of the word catholic for narrow-minded men; Bishop Potter has helped to bring back the real significance of the word. It is the glory of the Episcopal church that it stands for comprehension; not as a compromise, but as a principle. That is to say, it makes room for the extreme sacramentarian at one end and the extreme Low Churchman at the other end, not as a matter of policy and because it can not determine finally the differences between the two without disruption, but because it believes that it is the characteristic of a church, as opposed to a sect, to contain men who, while holding to the same fundamental facts, differ most widely in philosophical interpretation of those facts. A church which is large enough to hold Canon Scott-Holland and Canon Gore on the one side, and Dr. Cheney and Dr. Driver on the other, has some right to call itself a church; and a church in America which makes room for Dr. Christian and Dr. Rainsford, for Dr. Ritchie and Professor Briggs, has a right to call itself a church as contrasted with a sect."

"Los von Rom" and the Austrian Constitution.—The secession from Rome is assuming daily more important dimensions in Austria, and the authorities are beginning to busy themselves with it. A number of Protestant ministers have been indicted for unlawful proselytizing. Protestant divines who are not very careful in their utterances are punished for "attacking a lawfully established religious organization," *i.e.*, the Roman Catholic church. The *Tageblatt*, Vienna, hopes that no undue pressure will be exercised by the authorities. It says:

"Many parents are grieved because their sons, students who are not yet of age, have joined the movement and leave the Roman Catholic church for Protestantism. The Government is asked to interfere by altering the constitution. Article 4 says that 'every Austrian above the age of fourteen, without distinction of sex, is free to choose his or her religious faith, and the authorities must protect them in the exercise of this freedom.' To abolish this rule would be a serious infringement of our liberties, and likely to do more harm than good. Enough is done to prevent the Protestants from obtaining influence by unfair means, as in some cases the courts endeavor to discover whether the convert 'was left perfectly free to choose the religious community he wished to join,' that is to say, whether his conversion was not obtained by threats or misrepresentation."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FICTION IN THE PULPIT.

THE Rev. Dr. N. D. Hillis, the new pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, has been preaching a series of evening sermons founded on some of the masterpieces of modern literature, such as Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter," Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables," and the writings of George Eliot, Ruskin, and others. This procedure has brought out a protest from Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, D.D., who expresses it as his opinion that the Bible alone should be the text-book for the Christian pulpit.

The Interior (Presbyterian, Chicago) refers to Dr. Cuyler's criticism and makes this comment:

"We suppose that Dr. Cuyler never used that very wonderful study of the conflict between conscience and depravity exhibited by Victor Hugo in Jean Valjean. He probably would not regard it as allowable to quote from Coleridge, or follow a character sketch in the 'Pilgrim's Progress.' He probably would condemn Nathan for that illustration in his sermon which brought David to his knees, and gave the fifty-first psalm to all time. Dr. Cuyler is a great preacher. But because he was highly successful and useful in the employment of the three or five talents committed to him is no reason why he should object to the man who is trustee for other talents, because he does not strictly imitate Dr. Cuyler's methods. It does not appear in the parable of the talents that either of the trustees attempted to dictate to any of the others. On the contrary, the inference is deducible that the faithful ones attained success by strictly minding their own business."

On the subject under discussion *The Congregationalist* says:

"At least two of our Congregational divines have been criticized of late for discourses dealing with certain great novels, but the adverse comment comes in the main from persons outside the congregations listening to the sermons. We should think that a minister whose chief aim was to preach the Gospel might be trusted to make use of whatever material would further that end. More and more the story appears to be the form of discourse which appeals to the multitude, and which is often the vehicle of truths that would never otherwise be grasped. No man of sense would devote fifty, or even twenty-five, Sunday evenings during the year to sermons of this character, but an occasional sympathetic discussion of a story of the first order by a minister well versed in general literature and skilful in discerning its relations to life is as legitimate and may be as fruitful as expository or doctrinal or any other kind of preaching."

The Presbyterian (London) recites the newspaper statements about Dr. Hillis and his methods, and then says:

"We have the greatest appreciation of the literary qualities of the writings of Hawthorne and George Eliot, and we recognize the genius of Victor Hugo; but we have no desire to see their books, or even the books of the very greatest novelists, such as

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Cervantes and Scott, made the subjects of Sunday sermons. No, we believe in preachers 'sticking to the Bible' for their texts and subjects of discourse. It's an ill wind, however, that blows nobody good, and so we are not surprised to learn that the Brooklyn booksellers are doing enormous business owing to the demand for the standard novels used in Dr. Hillis's sermons!"

An approving view of the situation is taken by *The Commonwealth* (Baptist, Philadelphia). It makes special reference to the story "In His Steps," by Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, which was first given to the public by its author in successive chapter readings from his pulpit. It says of this:

"Giving a good meaning to the word 'fiction,' then we welcome it as a helpmeet to the pulpit. Sermons should have more of the charm of narrative and be more pictorial than they generally are. To be dry and prosy is not self-evidence of their orthodoxy or inspiration. Much of Bible inspiration is the inspiration of the imagination. The gift of fiction, or of conceiving and writing stories and dramas—the gift of seeing and reproducing the pathetic and dramatic in life, is just the gift the pulpit is wanting. It has been said that one of the wants of the age is a great religious novelist. We believe there is a great place vacant for the coming of the novelist-preacher."

THE CHURCH AND THE MARRIAGE RELATION.

THE recent divorce of a couple prominent in New York society and the marriage on the same day of the divorced wife to another person have been the subject of much condemnatory comment in the religious press and also in a number of pulpits. Cardinal Gibbons, in an address at Baltimore, alluded to this particular marriage "as a crime against the law of Jesus Christ." President Patton, of Princeton College, in a Sunday-afternoon address to visitors and students on May 14 spoke of the present state of our marriage and divorce laws as "a disgrace to our Christian civilization," and with reference to the particular case before cited he said that it was "simply disgusting." In alluding to this marriage the Boston *Watchman* says that it "is one of the events that throw a gruesome light upon certain phases of our modern civilization." *The Congregationalist* (Boston) has a brief note on the same event and after reciting some of the facts, says:

"Again, contemplation of the facts suggests whether clergymen of churches other than the Roman Catholic and Protestant Episcopal have not some duties they owe to society when asked to marry people who are strangers to them, but whose civil credentials are irreproachable, as no doubt they were in this case. Do they always look at the problem from the point of view of the state, of the family—as an institution—as well as from the point of view of the real or alleged happiness of the two who came to them asking their professional service? We can not believe that the clergyman in this case was cognizant of the history of the people he married. But if not, why not—unless they deceived him."

The Sacred Heart Review (Roman Catholic, Boston) quotes the foregoing paragraph and comments as follows:

"We are glad that our esteemed Protestant contemporary is so outspoken in its condemnation of one of the crying evils of our time. Too many fashionable people are mere animals in the gratification of their passions, as has been proved again and again. Their so-called refinement is but a thin veneering that only conceals the most brutal desires, and when they have sinned and been found out, the divorce court helps them to pose as respectable members of society, when they are really worse at heart than the poor outcasts of the street."

The Reform Advocate (Jewish, Chicago) refers to the "recent occurrence in upper-tendom" to emphasize the need of a uniform law on marriage and divorce in the United States. It adds:

"In the mean time it is clear that above all others the ministers of religion might do much to create a healthy feeling of reverence for marriage and its responsibilities if they would refuse to officiate at such unions as for one reason or another conflict with common decency or are in open contravention of the higher law of morality. But how many ministers are there who seem to feel the least reponsibility in this regard? Eloping couples always find willing hands to consecrate their union, and paramours experience but little difficulty in securing the blessing of the church even when the neighboring State in which the original divorce was granted prohibits most strenuously the remarriage of the guilty party. Boys that run away from home secure without the least trouble the services of clergymen, tho it is known to them that if the parents were apprised of the intended marriage they would have serious objections, and for the very best of reasons in the world."

In an editorial on "The Remarriage of the Divorced" *The Evangelist* (Presby., New York) speaks in severe terms of the disgrace and scandal of the union in question and of the general laxity of our laws bearing on this subject. It says:

"We are reaping the fruits of lax and confused divorce legislation. And since this is likely to be a growing rather than a diminising evil for some time to come, we must look to the church to protect both itself and the community. Not that we would indorse without qualification the rule of some pastors never to marry any divorced person, leaving all such to be married by the civil authorities. But in view of prevalent collusion between the parties to divorce, and the difficulty of getting at the real facts, and the frequency of divorce for trivial and wholly improper causes, the ministry is certainly justified not only in taking this position of protest, but in agreeing upon action that will clear its skirts for the future.

"It is reasonable to insist that ministers should not marry any one who is prohibited from remarriage by the court which granted the divorce, even tho the parties may have crossed the line into another State, as was the fact in the case before us. The mere fact that any couple seek marriage in a State in which they do not reside ought to awaken suspicion, and, if either is divorced, ought to be regarded as *prima facie* evidence of ineligibility. Hasty marriages ought also to be regarded with suspicion; and marriage of divorced parties unknown to the minister ought never to occur, at least until he has had time and taken the pains thoroughly to satisfy him that the marriage is proper. There should be especial care where the parties are notoriously rich, because of the charge so sure to be made in such cases against the church."

The New York *Sun* devotes a long editorial to the subject, taking the view that on account of the social prestige of the persons who have figured in this remarriage the influence of their action in stimulating a freer view of divorce such as that held by Milton, Shelley, and other thinkers and social reformers will be very considerable upon the large number of people who look upon them as leaders of society. It concludes as follows:

"It can not be denied that so far as the influence of the society of which we are speaking extends, the sanctity of marriage, as held and taught by the church, has received already a heavy blow. Nor can it be denied that this blow has been dealt in the very face of high Episcopal authority, and even with its social countenance, for it has been dealt most boldly and defiantly in the very social circle frequented by high ecclesiastical dignitaries, and apparently without rebuke from them. If there had been such rebuke administered emphatically and officially and strengthened by uniform and absolute refusal to tolerate association with the individuals who defied the injunctions of the church regarding the sanctity of marriage, would not that society have quailed before the anathema? Has not the Episcopal church in New York made itself to some degree responsible for the moral laxity of a society composed almost wholly of its own communicants, or of people who would suffer most seriously from its condemnation? If that church, through its bishop and all its clergy, should visit all violations of its law of marriage and divorce with the penalty of its sharp and public reprobation, would it not soon make them unfashionable? This last defiance of it may force it to arouse from its inaction, and may also awaken the society of fashion to the necessity of self-preservation, of requiring in its members stricter regard for the sanctity of the marriage relation."

Cardinal Gibbons, at the request of the New York *World*, has

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written a five-column article upon the question of divorce, setting forth the traditional view of the Roman church founded upon a literal interpretation of the words of Christ which assumes that God has really joined together in true marriage all persons who have had recited over them the church form, whether the results of this formal union prove to be a harmony of truly mated hearts or the inevitable jangles of elements without any affinity for each other. Believing, then, that when a form of priestly words has been said, God has really given His sanction to every such union, good or bad, the Roman church recognizes no cause—even the statutory one—as proper ground for divorce. Even the many who in youth and inexperience have made this facile and fatal error of judgment, under the inference of an infatuation going by the name of love, must hold their cross to them until death comes as a relief, with no hope of finding permission from the church to dissolve this connection and to sanctify a union with a real mate, to smooth and make happier together the difficult ways of life. The celibate ecclesiastic, who doubtless is erudite in the amenities and problems of married life, draws this picture of the disasters which will spring from the growing legal sanction of the right of men and women to follow their own judgments and tastes in the choice of life companions:

"From the figures I have quoted it is painfully manifest that the cancer of divorce is rapidly spreading over the community and poisoning the fountains of the nation. Unless the evil is checked by some speedy and heroic remedy, the very existence of family life is imperiled. How can we call ourselves a Christian people if we violate a fundamental law of Christianity? And if the sanctity and indissolubility of marriage do not constitute a cardinal principle of the Christian religion, I am at a loss to know what does.

"Let the imagination picture to itself the fearful wrecks daily caused by this rock of scandal and the number of families that are cast adrift on the ocean of life. Great stress is justly laid by moralists on the observance of the Sunday. But what a mockery is the external repose of the Christian Sabbath to homes from which domestic peace is banished by intestine war, where the mother's heart is broken, the father's spirit crushed, and where the children can not cling to one of their parents without exciting the jealousy or hatred of the other!

"And these melancholy scenes are followed by the final act in the drama when the family ties are dissolved, and hearts that had vowed eternal love and union are separated to meet no more.

"This social plague calls for a radical cure; and the remedy can be found only in the abolition of our mischievous legislation regarding divorce and in an honest application of the teachings of the Gospel. If persons contemplating marriage were persuaded that once united they were legally debarred from entering into second wedlock, they would be more circumspect before marriage in the choice of a life partner, and would be more patient afterward in bearing the yoke and in tolerating each other's infirmities."

Religious Conditions on the Continent of Europe.—To most Englishmen the religious life of their neighbors across the channel in the various countries of Europe is a *terra incognita*, and an indifferent world at that. General Booth, however, is not one of these. He has twenty-five hundred officers of the Salvation Army at work, carrying on outdoor missions and evangelical labors in every town of considerable size on the Continent. His opinions, based on recent careful investigations, will surprise not a few people. He says, in *The Illustrated Missionary News* (April):

"We find in every city we occupy (except, perhaps, in some Swedish ones) a vast majority of the population, and we can not but be struck with the apparent abandonment of these multitudes by the churches. No matter whether 'the church of the majority' be Catholic or Protestant, we find its buildings closed as a rule at the hours when the working classes might, if they wished, attend their services. The people are left to the theater, to the music-hall, and the café, where they find themselves generally in the company of those who worshiped at the church in the morning. And, upon inquiry, one finds that this abandonment of the masses to their indifference or unbelief is rendered the more inevitable by a general want of faith in the saving power of Jesus Christ. In Lent, and sometimes at other seasons, special preaching takes place at many churches, but few seem to hope that this preaching will affect many of those who are actually indifferent. There is a certain class who habitually visit such services annually, and adopt certain religious practises in connection with them; but nobody seems to dream of anything like those general efforts to evangelize the whole population of a city which are so common in this country and in America. The more I reflect upon it, the more this general indisposition to missionize Europe astounds me.

"The Catholic church has in every nation where it once predominated 'made itself impossible' for the masses by its meddling with politics and its neglect of the poor. The 'Catholic reaction,' of which one sometimes hears in France, whatever it may signify, certainly does not mean the gathering together of more people in the churches."

Protestants and Catholics seem everywhere to have adopted the conclusion that there is no God, and have lost faith in both divine and human government. Yet General Booth sees the coming of a light amid the clouds and does not give up hope of better things before a great while. Says he:

"I can not doubt that in another twenty years we shall see all over the Continent a religious change as vast as has been witnessed in the last twenty years in this country. Only the other week a professor of theology said to one of my comrades: 'How can you wonder at the want of an efficient clergy when, of six professors of theology at our university, I am the only one who believes in the divinity of Christ?' While in another, and that one of the largest universities in our country, a professor said to me personally, 'Half our divinity students are skeptical, which is about the same proportion as prevails among the professors who instruct them in theology.' I do not wonder at all. But I should wonder if all this was not to be changed by Christians, who really believe in a living Christ, who can not only save them from hell in the future, and sin in this life, but make them consistent and enthusiastic disciples and soldiers of their Lord."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE Buddhists of Burma have subscribed and paid $50,000 for the materials and fashioning of a golden casket in which their most sacred relic, a tooth of Buddha, is to repose.

THE Jewish Colonial Trust, which is to be the financial instrument of the Zionist movement, may now be said to be fairly under way. The subscription list was opened simultaneously in London and this city on March 28, and will remain open until April 28. The capital of the Jewish Colonial Trust is to be two million pounds, divided into 1,999,900 ordinary shares of £1 each, and 100 founder's shares of £10 each.

REFERRING to the statement that a certain prominent preacher was delivering a series of sermons with popular novels as his texts, the Pittsburg *Christian Advocate* says: "The Bible is the preacher's book especially in the pulpit. It is the book of texts and subjects. No discourse is worthy to be called a sermon which is not founded on God's Word, and no text should be taken from this which is not complete, and does not contain an important truth."

IN speaking of the Peace Conference at The Hague and of the reported exclusion of the Pope from its deliberations, *The Sacred Heart Review* quotes William T. Stead's declarations that the Pope wields a far greater influence than any other temporal ruler in Christendom, and adds: "The absurdity, in the face of those admissions, of excluding the sovereign pontiff from a congress called to influence Christendom's thoughts will be apparent to everybody, while his exclusion—if it be ordered—will certainly lessen very materially whatever chances the congress has of proving a success."

IN the course of a sermon at the Brick Presbyterian Church in New York recently the pastor, Dr. Henry Van Dyke, said that he believed that the world was better to-day than it had been, because the church had advanced by holding fast to that which was good, while, at the same time, it had not feared to take up new thought when the new was better than the old. "The union of conservatism and liberality," said Dr. Van Dyke, "is the only safe course for the church to follow." He added that in a satisfactory statement of belief the points to emphasize are these ten: First, the fulness of the Fatherhood of God; second, the Sonship of Christ; third, the all-sufficiency of Christ's atonement; fourth, the living presence of the Holy Ghost; fifth, the sovereignty of God; sixth, the liberty of every soul to be with God or against God; seventh, the joining of the soul to God; eighth, the supreme authority of the Bible; ninth, the absolute necessity of love and good works; tenth, the immortal life of Heaven.

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND THE COBURG SUCCESSION.

THE Duke of Connaught, one of the sons of the Queen of England, has formally notified the Assembly of Coburg and Gotha that he is ready to assume the duties of heir apparent to the duchy, Prince Alfred, son of the present duke, having died. The duchy is about two thirds the size of the State of Rhode Island, and about as well populated in proportion. It is situated in one of the most pleasant and wealthy parts of Germany. The duke exercises within the limits of his territory all the rights of a constitutional monarch. His rights and powers in the federal empire are not unlike those of the governors of our States. His income is from $75,000 to $80,000 a year, but he is expected to spend most of it among his own people, and the present ruler, the Queen's second son, is censured for spending it abroad and for the little consideration he gives the people. Responsible English journals express no surprise that the Duke of Connaught hastened to record his claim. *The Standard*, London, says:

"The present sovereign of the united duchies is still in the prime of life, and altho his health has of late been occasionally unsatisfactory, we may hope his reign will still be a long one. If, however, the day should come for the Duke of Connaught to succeed his brother, he would take possession of a by no means inconsiderable heritage. The public revenues and the private appanage of the Dukes of Coburg are of royal dimensions; while as a German federal prince, the occupant of the throne of the two duchies is the equal of the Emperor. It is the fashion to ridicule miniature kingdoms and petty principalities, but they unquestionably fulfil their part in the political economy of Europe. . . . Less overwhelmed than mightier monarchs by the pressing daily cares of policy and administration, their rulers enjoy a leisure which permits of careful and dispassionate judgment."

The duke is said to be a very capable officer. His brother also is thought to be an able naval commander, and the English are a little annoyed at losing these princes. But the fears of those who, like the Liverpool *Mercury*, think he may lead his contingent against England, are groundless. The duchy has no separate army, it is part and parcel of the Prussian army, and its ruler, to succeed to military command, must serve as a Prussian officer. The rank and file of the press in Great Britain and in Canada think that the duke shows want of patriotism. *The Evening Telegram*, Toronto, says:

"Members of the royal family may be superior to the ordinary emotions of patriotism, but still it is chilling to read the announcement that the Duke of Connaught is ready to exchange his British birthright for the petty dignity of sovereignty over a German duchy. The Duke of Edinburgh was never popular, and nobody mourned when he took himself and his Russian wife to the throne of a German state. The Duke of Connaught, or Prince Arthur, as he was known in his youth, has been a popular soldier, and there is no inspiration in the sight of the Queen's son renouncing his British citizenship to become the subject of his own nephew, the German Emperor.

"The readiness of two of the Queen's sons to forsake their country for the sake of a paltry German crown shows at least that the royal family of England does not embody the highest form of British patriotism. The most pathetic figure in the shuffle is the son of the Duke of Connaught, a schoolboy at Eton, who is said to have lifted up his voice and wept when the news was broken to him that he must look forward to being a German king instead of a British duke."

The Germans are not altogether pleased with the accession. The *Kölnische Zeitung* says:

"The Duke of Connaught always was the most popular son of the Queen, the Prince of Wales always excepted. He was regarded as the future commander-in-chief; but that is now only a temporary position, for since the Duke of Cambridge had to be removed from the command almost by force, the position of commander-in-chief has been limited to a term of five years. Even if the Duke of Connaught were appointed, he would, after five years, be only a younger son of the royal house, a general without a command, a man who has nothing to do. No wonder that the duke prefers his rights in Coburg to such poor prospects. But the English, blinded by insular prejudice, can not see this. On the other hand, they do not like to think that the Germans may fail to welcome a British prince."

The *Neuesten Nachrichten*, Munich, expresses itself to the following effect:

The German people can assure the English that no great value is attached to the fact that the duke gives up his chance of becoming British commander-in-chief in order to become a German prince. We would much prefer him to stay where he is. The law regarding our princes must be revised. So long as their nominal sovereignty remains, we can not prevent foreigners from ruling in Germany. Oldenburg is likely to be ruled by a Russian, and Braunschweig is certainly due to the Duke of Cumberland; but we will not allow him to take it unless he resigns his claims to Hanover. The Duke of Connaught is an Englishman to the backbone, and proud of it. We do not blame him, but how will he act when German interests are at stake? Empowered to appoint a member of the Bundesrath, he will hear matters which should be kept secret. We need only think of 1870 to realize how unpleasant it is to have our affairs discussed in English court circles. We have no objection to this existence of small principalities within the empire, but we have a right to expect that our princes are German to the core, and the German people will see to it that this is insured by legislation.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A Sketch of Aguinaldo.—Many stories are told of Aguinaldo's intrepidity, and tho some of them may be legendary, they show that by his friends he is thought capable of almost any act of daring. We take the following data from a sketch of Aguinaldo's life, in the *Lei*, Santiago de Cuba:

Son of a rich native merchant, he was intended for the church. But while in Madrid he found that theology presented little attractions, and he went to Paris, where he studied medicine. Having returned to his native country, he entered the militia. The Spaniards did not allow natives to rise above the rank of captain, and Aguinaldo bitterly resented this. He determined to prove that he was in no wise inferior to the foreigners who ruled his country, and when the revolution broke out, he soon found himself at the head of an army of 5,000 men, whom he led with no little skill. Many of his men to-day are veterans, well drilled and disciplined.

A prize of $25,000 was offered for his head once, during the first rebellion. When he heard of this, he wrote a note to the governor, which ran as follows: "I am very short of funds to carry on the campaign, so I will present my head in person and collect the reward." He actually did, in the

UNCLE SAM IS TIRED.

UNCLE SAM: "Say, Aggy, suppose you let me stop chasing you and I let you stay in the nest."
—*The Telegram, Toronto*

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guise of a monk, penetrate to the private office of the governor, whom he forced to part with all the cash he had on hand.

Most people will picture this man as a tall, graceful, handsome hero of the Greek or Roman type. He is not. He is a small, lithe, yellow man of Japanese type, a diminutive individual in a white suit, which somehow he always keeps immaculate. On festive occasions he appears in a uniform which leaves nothing to be desired in the way of splendor. But as a rule he is dressed very plainly, never without his trusty rifle and his cartridge belt. He lives with his men, eats with them, and sleeps with them. Such is Emilio Aguinaldo, first President of the Philippine republic, a man of whom the world has not yet heard the last."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

IT is assumed as certain that The Hague conference will not establish perpetual peace nor even render future wars much less probable. Not a single nation is sufficiently in earnest in the matter to promise genuine sacrifices for the sake of universal peace. As with other social gatherings, human nature showed itself in the refusal of some of the most powerful governments to permit invitations to be sent to the weak against whom they have a grudge. Bulgaria has been slighted to please Turkey; the South African Republic and the Orange Free State were ignored for fear of offending Great Britain; the Pope, once the great arbiter of nations, was ignored because he refuses to acknowledge the secular authority of the Italian monarchy. The *Novosti*, St. Petersburg, says:

"The representatives of the powers should be asked in plain language whether their governments are willing to reduce present armaments. If a single power refuses to do so, no further time need be wasted on this question, as all others must be influenced by this one. If, on the other hand, the powers are willing to preserve the *status quo*, something has been gained. Perhaps it is possible to obtain a promise that no increase in armaments will be made. But even if this can not be obtained, the conference will be of some value if it leads to the acceptance of certain rules for the mitigation of the horrors of war. That the conference will lead to this, need not be doubted."

The Spaniards take very little interest in the matter. "It comes too late for us," says the *Epoca*, Madrid. "Moreover, our late war shows that arbitration is a delusion. We wanted arbitration, and there never was a case in which it would have been more fitting. The Americans, however, would not hear of justice being done to us." English opinion is admirably represented in the Birmingham *Gazette*, which says:

"We yield to no one in our desire for European concord, for the abandonment of the barbarities of war, and for the dawn of the golden year when universal peace shall, as the great poet has dreamed,

> Lie like a shaft of light across the land,
> And like a'lane of beams athwart the sea.

But, fortunately or unfortunately, we are not so blindly credulous as to believe that a monarch who has increased his forces in China and on the Afghan frontier, and who is stealthily getting closer to the India which he covets, is altogether in earnest when he invites the other nations to lay down their arms. If he is, then his sentiments and his policy are sadly at variance."

A writer in *The Nineteenth Century* points out that wars are less frequent as the centuries roll on, hence a time of universal peace is not impossible, tho the Czar's proposal may be premature. Henri Dunant, the founder of the Red Cross Society, thinks an effective arbitration tribunal is not an impossibility, if only the powers are willing to install it. He says in the *Nieuws van den Dag*, Amsterdam:

"Take as an instance the Danube commission. It has eight members, one each for Germany, France, Great Britain, Italy, Austria, Rumania, Russia, and Turkey. It exercises sovereign powers on the Danube below Braila, its duty being to regulate the river. It has its own police, a small fleet, and a separate flag. Twice a year the members meet, the rest of the time the work is done by an executive committee. Nobody complains of its actions, and there is no disagreement in the commission. It could well be copied on a larger scale."

Very singular is the attitude of the Germans. Many Radical German papers have been in the habit of groaning about the armaments the country has to bear. Now that the question is put to them they refuse to admit that disarmament would be a blessing. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* points out that the army has created a number of industries which employ many thousands. Moreover, it would not be desirable to have the half-million Germans who are at present serving in the army swell the ranks of the unemployed. Other papers refer to the army as an excellent school, in which the Germans develop qualities lacking in the men of some other nationalities. Professor Delbrück says in the *Preussische Jahrbücher* that Germany has less reason to disarm than any other country. He writes, in the main, as follows:

The peace apostles are not very consequential. They show that modern armaments and modern improvements render war impossible, but ask us to return to less progressive methods, which would, of course, increase the danger of war. That the enormous armaments of modern times make the nations less willing to risk war is true enough; but a show of force is needed to give weight to international demands. Is Germany to sit still while other nations divide the world between them? Or does any one believe that the other will admit us to be entitled to consideration if we disarm? It is our duty to see that the world is *not* divided between Anglo-Saxons and Russians. Only our armaments can help us in this, for Germany is the only great power that can increase her armaments materially without great harm to herself.

That the United States will become a strong military power is extremely doubtful. The United States is democratic; unstable party rule will be in order there in future as in the past, and the Administration will always be wasteful. The present "imperialistic" craze need not deceive us. The Americans have to pay three, six, even ten dollars for what we get for one. Wait until they have to foot the bill. They have not yet begun to realize what their little escapade cost them. They will sober down long before they have a real large army and navy.

England is the richest, and, as far as money is concerned, the English are willing to make unlimited sacrifices. They can keep on building ships, but that they will find the men to man them is doubtful. Compulsory service is spoken of, but the proud English will not accept this yoke without a catastrophe. The English, therefore, are very near the end of their rope in the matter of armaments. So are the Russians. Russia has men enough and to spare; but Russia is poor and modern armaments are very expensive. Moreover, modern arms require a certain amount of intelligence in handling them. Russia is not equal to the Western nations in this. Russia will be out of the race before long. France is nearly out of it now. France has wealth and intelligence, and considerable numbers of men. But she has all of them under arms now. Italy is almost bankrupt. Austria-Hungary seems to be falling to pieces.

The only power able to increase its armaments without serious troubles is the German empire. Tho we have universal service in theory, we have never yet been forced to put it into practise, and our population increases 800,000 every year. Yet we have not hands enough to engage all our capital, and are forced to import foreign labor. Our wealth increases; our finances, both for the empire and for the states separately, are in excellent order. We have been able to reduce taxation. We are better able than any other nation to increase our armaments by land and sea.

The foregoing is not a solitary instance of German opinion upon the subject. One of the German delegates to the conference, Professor Stengel, expresses himself very much in the same way. A promise to disarm, or even to refrain from increasing armaments, is not likely to come from Germany.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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INTERNATIONAL COURTESY AND THE FREE-AND-EASY AMERICAN.

CAPTAIN COGHLAN'S little after-dinner speech has caused a good deal of surprise in Germany. Only one paper of note, the *Vossische Zeitung*, thinks Captain Coghlan should be severely punished, and that rather in the interest of the reputation of his own comrades than to please Germany. The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, Berlin, which voices official opinion, says:

"The United States Government does not countenance this sort of thing, and the American press has, generally speaking, treated the incident in a worthy manner. Such indiscretions on the part of a single officer must not be rated too high from a political point of view, especially as Captain Coghlan was in a very 'animated' condition. It is sufficient for us to know that he was reprimanded."

The *Boersen Courier* (Berlin) thinks it would be strange if the United States were to seek a quarrel with Germany, as the Americans have at present enough to do with the Filipinos. The *Tageblatt* (Berlin) points out that, even if there were differences between Diederichs and Dewey, that is past history. On the Emperor's birthday the Americans decorated their ships, a bit of courtesy to which they are not compelled by international code. In official circles, Captain Coghlan's escapade is regarded solely as the result of too hearty a dinner. The Emperor is reported to be very much amused. In German naval circles a very different version is given to the incident referred to by Captain Coghlan (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, October 29, 1898). Only the *Lokal Anzeiger* (Berlin) regards Captain Coghlan's conduct as typical of American naval officers.

Rare unanimity in praising the gallant captain is shown by the Canadian papers, who believe that he showed himself worthy of the Anglo-Saxon race throughout the whole affair. The Ottawa *Free Press* says:

"The story of Admiral Dewey's short and sweet treatment of the German commander at Manila has been retold by the captain of the *Raleigh*. He confirms it with emphasis and additions. Dewey was certainly very much to the point. He meant business. 'You can have war in five minutes if you want.' But Dewey couldn't help it. He comes of British stock, and blood will tell. Dewey does honor to himself and his ancestry."

In another place the paper says:

"Perhaps it is the fact that a captain in the navy has opened his mouth is what is causing the Germans to protest. But the truth is the truth, whoever tells it, and the anger of the Germans comes too late to be more than sound and fury signifying nothing. They must grin and bear it. Dewey is 'on top' just now, and every Anglo-Saxon at least is in sympathy with him."

The Toronto *Telegram* says:

"It is against nature that British sailors or soldiers should fraternize with Germans or Russians or Spaniards in preference to Americans. There will be acute commercial differences between the republic and the empire; but just as British soldiers and sailors sympathize with Americans against the Spaniards, so will American soldiers and sailors sympathize with the British against any foreign foe. The late war has created a tradition of good will among the fighting men of both nations."

The London, Ontario, *Advertiser* says that the American people are far from being offended with Captain Coghlan and Admiral Kautz for their open ways, altho the Government has been forced to reprimand them. It adds:

"They [the American people] believe that Captain Coughlin [?] blurted out the truth about German impertinence at Manila, and they are rather pleased than otherwise that Germany should be reminded of it. They excuse Coughlin's indiscretion by laying it to sailorly frankness, which disdains the nice punctilio of the diplomat. He is a plain, blunt man, they say, that loves his friends and doesn't love his enemies, and is little blessed with the soft phrase of peace."

The British press, however, is pretty unanimous in regarding the manners of the Anglo-Saxon brother as capable of improvement. *The St. James's Gazette* thinks that, tho Captain Coghlan's attack on Germany seems to have been popular, it is always best to avoid the necessity of apologizing, and says:

"The comments of the official and semi-official German papers, which alone are of any importance, on Captain Coghlan's indiscretion are all that they ought to be. The Cologne *Gazette* remarks, for instance, that such words as his need cause no pain to anybody except his brother officers. The *North German Gazette* takes note of the fact that he has been rebuked by his superiors. This is the right attitude—cool, undisturbed, and a little contemptuous—and these are the right things to say. Meanwhile, certain persons who have less sense than the German official and officious press are saying that Captain Coghlan spoke as the mouthpiece of Admiral Dewey, who thinks himself aggrieved because the authorities at Washington would not allow him to soar into the air like the bold bald-headed eagle of his native land, and scream with the terrifying emphasis with which he would have loved to pierce the air of Manila Bay. We do not believe that Admiral Dewey is such a fool as his admirers, measuring his corn by their yellow bushel, think, nor that the standard of manners and sense in the United States navy is so low."

The Westminster Gazette says:

"But if the United States are in future to be in frequent communication about foreign policy with European countries, a slight change of manner will be desirable, or catastrophes will happen. It had better not be assumed forever that German admirals will always put up with American humor on the subject of their flags. That there was no trouble at Manila is proof either of the extreme incorrectitude of the German attitude or of a friendly good nature which Germany does not and could not afford to practise to European neighbors. . . . We hope cordially that, whatever be the rights or wrongs of this dispute, there will be no competition between the admirals of the two powers in American plain-speaking to their German colleague."

The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, sees in Captain Coghlan's story only a proof of the fact that Admiral Dewey "must have been very boorish in his behavior to Diederichs." The *Fremdenblatt*, Vienna, says "the Americans must show greater appreciation of the courtesy of other nations." The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, expresses itself to the following effect:

The incident shows how easily national passions are aroused, tho it is impossible to believe that the frivolous expressions of an undiplomatic officer could precipitate an international conflict. Unfortunately, the New York papers, unmindful of their responsibility, do not realize that their desire to furnish news must be limited by certain international conventionalities. Some allowance must be made, however, to the extreme license of expression which prevails in the United States. The German Government has, of course, protested mainly because it does not wish the impression to prevail that hostility between Admiral Diederichs and Admiral Dewey really existed.

While Captain Coghlan's remarks were probably spontaneous, another American official, the United States consul in Amsterdam, has undertaken to instruct the Dutch people with regard to their history in the course of a lecture given for charitable purposes. Mr. Corey's remarks were not noticed by the Dutch papers, but a few German journals regard them as a proof of the extreme license granted to American officials. The *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, expresses itself to the following effect:

This American does not even know the language of the country, or indeed any other language but his own, and is therefore completely debarred from historical studies. Otherwise he would not inform his hearers that Bismarck intended to annex Holland and that this is still the intention of the German Government. To quote any authority but his own intellect, he did not consider necessary. His fellow consuls "smelled a rat" and did not accept his invitation to attend. Some Amsterdam Germans think his

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behavior should be noticed officially, but that would be on a par with using cannon to topple over a chicken-coop.

Admiral Kautz's letter to his cousin does not offend any one in Germany, tho it is suspected that the United States Government is not over-pleased with it. Altho Kautz is an American of pure German blood, he shares with Captain Coghlan the distinction of Anglo-Saxon approval in Canadian papers. *The Witness*, Montreal, says:

"British people will be inclined to say that the tone of the letter is American through and through, and so it is, but the Americans are only young Britons in that respect. . . . Let Britishers, therefore, laugh with a sense of fellow feeling at the Americans as they read the rollicking sailor's letter which strikes one note which is heard around the world to-day with good effect, namely, that in his work as an American admiral 'he is all right with the English, and I hope to pull through with them.' There is no doubt that the British and Americans can pull through about anything so long as they pull together."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DR. PARKER'S CURSE FOR THE SULTAN.

THREE hundred years have passed since Oliver Cromwell was born, and Englishmen have gratefully remembered that he laid the foundation for their present empire. But the spirit of Puritanism is not as fierce in his countrymen to-day, and Dr. Joseph Parker's revival of the style of Cromwell's chaplains has not, to say the least, awakened a chorus of praise. In the City Temple Dr. Parker referred to the Prince of Wales as "a card-playing prince," and held forth against "popish tricks" in the Church of England; but the main object of his attack was the Sultan. He said: "The Emperor William may call him his friend, but in the name of God, the Father, the Son, and Holy Ghost, I say God damn the Sultan."

The St. James's Gazette remarks:

"Shade of Matthew Arnold! What a shock that blood-and-thunder tub-thumping in the City Temple would have given him! Under the auspices of the National Council of the Evangelical Free Churches, Dr. Joseph Parker began his address on the Cromwellian tercentenary by saying that some people did not like strong language, and others did not like violence. He said that he liked violence himself, and he soon showed his affection for strong language by shouting 'God damn the Sultan.' [Sensation.] After this the committee must have been grateful to him for kindly mentioning that they were 'not responsible for his utterances'; and that he had spoken 'personally, independently, and fearlessly.' He will therefore be glad to hear a little advice of the same kind, from an equally independent quarter, to the effect that such a laughable abuse of the privileges of his position does nothing to advance whatever cause he may suppose to be the right one, and can only bring into disrepute those 'Christian sentiments' which he so grotesquely misrepresents."

A correspondent of *The Westminster Gazette* "humbly commends to the attention of the "high priest of the City Temple" the following lines from Pope's "Universal Prayer":

"Let not this weak, unknowing hand
Presume Thy bolts to throw,
And deal damnation round the land
On each I judged Thy foe."

The Saturday Review says:

"In one of Black's novels, if we remember right, a naughty little boy can think of no worse torment for his sister than to hold her down and make her 'say a sweer.' For a certain order of mind oaths have a wonderful fascination, and we have no doubt that Dr. Parker, as he bawled out his 'goddams' from the pulpit of the City Temple, 'snatched a fearful joy' from the mere articulation of such wicked words. We can imagine the thrill of terror, relieved by 'loud cheers,' which ran through the godly audience, as they heard princes, potentates, and peers denounced in what is supposed to be their own language. Of course, Dr. Parker thought that he would shock and surprise the world. But we are neither shocked nor surprised."

Even *The Daily Chronicle*, which has indulged in a good deal of strong language where the Sultan or the Kaiser is concerned, thought Dr. Parker a trifle too "vigorous."

The Powers of a French President.—M. Casimir-Perier, ex-President of France, resigned because his powers seemed to him too restricted. As a witness before the Court of Cassation which has to determine whether the sentence in the Dreyfus case should be revised, M. Casimir-Perier mentioned as an instance that, in 1894, when General Mercier as Minister of War dismissed 61,000 men, he, the President, did not even know of it until he saw it in the papers. But Jules Roche, in an article in the *Figaro*, Paris, shows that it is the President's own fault if he is slighted or ignored. The constitution has invested him with ample powers. He should not allow his rights to be infringed. We quote as follows:

"The constitution of 1875 gives to the executive power all the influence necessary to make the President a ruler as well as the head of the state. 'The President directs the armed forces of the country. He appoints all officials, military and civil,' says article 3. The President is elected for a term of *seven* years, the representatives only for *four*. The President has as much right to bring a bill before the House as its members. Moreover, it is he who must see to the execution of any law. Nothing may be done without his consent. He directs foreign affairs, and the foreign ambassadors are accredited to him. He may conclude treaties. He can force the Chamber of Deputies, by a special message, to reconsider a law it has passed. He can adjourn the Chamber, and can dissolve it if he have the consent of the Senate. He does *not* stand under the cabinet ministers in rank. He can appoint them and dismiss them at pleasure. Had Casimir-Perier done so in 1895, instead of resigning himself, the Chamber would not have dared to oppose him. What is needed is a strong man, not a new constitution. The President need not be a genius. But he must have common sense, be alive to his duties, and show firm will."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FOREIGN NOTES.

PROF. HANS DELBRÜCK, who criticized the governor of Schleswig-Holstein for the means by which the latter hopes to break up the anti-German agitation among the Danish-speaking people of the province, has been fined $125 for the immoderate language he adopted in his criticism.

GERMAN papers point out that their country has everything to lose and nothing to gain by a war with any nation. The German coast is not difficult to blockade, being of limited extent. Enormous sums have been sunk in harbor improvements, Hamburg alone having spent nearly $100,000,000 on her docks, depots, etc., during the past quarter of a century, for which the city is only just beginning to receive adequate returns.

LIEUTENANT EGGERS, of the Damaraland police, recently prevented a rising of the natives in a very unique manner. The authorities had ordered the registration of all rifles in the possession of the natives, and the latter feared that their guns were to be taken away. But the officers told them that their weapons were merely to be "vaccinated," and as they remembered the beneficial work of the veterinary surgeons during the great cattle plague, they eagerly submitted their guns to the novel vaccination against evil spells.

A SENSATION was created in Europe by the report that a young Nationalist Party, aiming at independence, had been formed in Canada. The London *Outlook*, however, says: "Special and careful inquiries in the best informed quarters in London and Ottawa fail to discover the existence of any 'Young Nationalist Party,' and certainly prove the absurdity of the suggestions of the message. There is, we believe, a Legitimist League in England, yet no one supposes the Hanoverian dynasty to be in jeopardy. If in some corner of Canada there be a 'Young Nationalist Party,' their influence upon Canadian affairs is less than that of the Legitimist League upon British affairs."

THE London, Ontario, *Advertiser* says: "The flexibility of British standards of morality to meet imperial contingencies is seen in a recently issued blue book containing 'Papers Relating to the British South African Company,' which has in it an order directing the 'High Court of Southern Rhodesia' to recognize in civil cases the validity of polygamous marriages. . . . After this demonstration of British care for the scruples, social and religious, of the African Kafirs and Hottentots, we suppose we will have a renewed appeal for latitude and longitude from the Mormons. They claim that they are natives also, and that their anxiety to annex wives springs from religious conviction."

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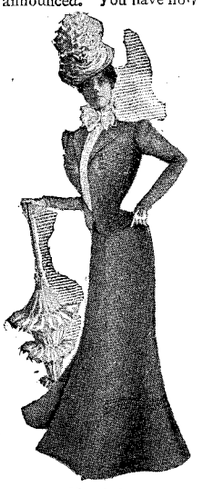
We have recently purchased several hundred pieces of fine suitings and skirtings at much below their actual value. This enables us to inaugurate the biggest Reduced Price Sale that we have ever announced. You have now an opportunity of securing a fashionable garment **at a reduction of one-third from former prices.**



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We are also closing out a few sample garments which were made up for exhibition in our salesroom:

Suits, $5 to $10; have been $10 to $20.

Skirts, $3 to $8; have been $6 to $16.

We tell you about hundreds of other reduced price garments in our Summer Catalogue and Bargain List, which will be sent, **free**, together with a full line of samples of materials, to any lady who wishes them. Any garment that is not entirely satisfactory may be returned and your money will be refunded.

Write to-day for Catalogue, Samples, and Bargain List; don't delay—the choicest goods will be sold first.

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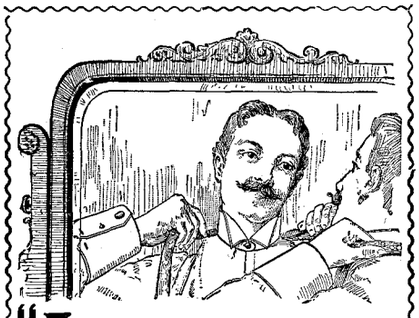

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COLLAR Button Insurance goes with our one-piece collar button. Krementz & Co., 63 Chestnut St., Newark, N.J.

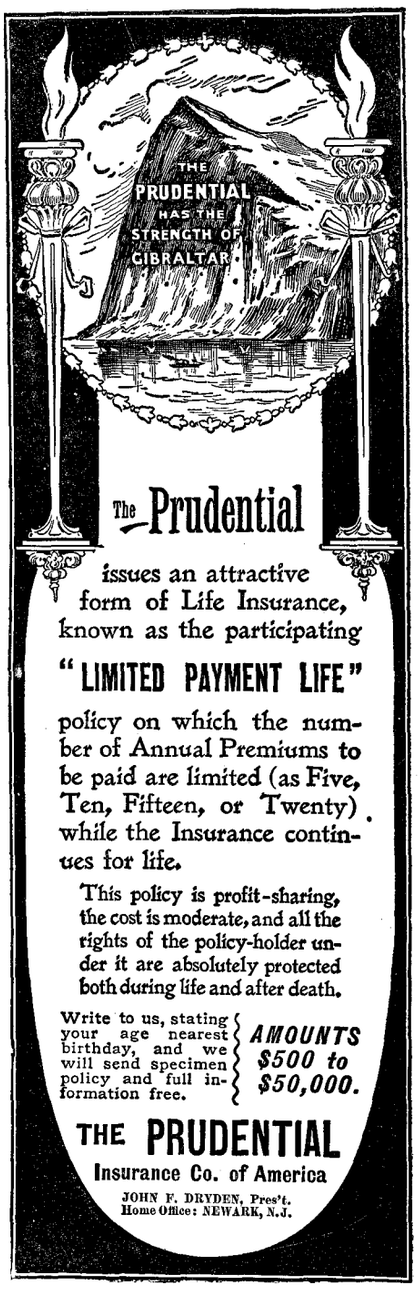
FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

There is a good field in Austria for the sale of American overshoes of rubber, writes the American Consul-General at Vienna. Russia has controlled the market in this line here for a long time, but the Russian goods have lately shown a falling-off in quality. Some 400 tons are annually shipped by Russian manufacturers into this country. The only way to make large sales is to proceed as the Russians do, that is, have headquarters in Vienna with a good stock of goods, and send out traveling agents speaking the languages of the country—at any rate, German—fluently, until the superiority of the American overshoe can be demonstrated. As this variety of foot-wear is just coming into use here generally, there is an excellent opportunity of working up undeveloped territory, as well as of showing that the American article is better in material, shape, and finish, and will outlast, under similar circumstances, the overshoe made in other countries.

The Austro-Hungarian duty on this class of merchandise is 30 florins gold per 100 kilograms, or $12.18 per 220 pounds.

Mr. Mertens, in charge of the United States consular agency at Grao, Spain, writes, under date of March 25, 1899: "I have the satisfaction to state that another steam cargo of 428 tons of hard red wheat has just arrived here from New York, which supports my opinion that American wheat stands a fair chance of reception in Spain, in spite of the disadvantages in the customs tariff compared with imports from other countries. A delegation of millers and flour merchants went to-day from Barcelona to Madrid to ask of the Minister of Finance the temporary abolishment of all import duties on foreign wheat. The result of this appeal should be closely watched through the daily press by our grain exporters, and they should have everything prepared to be quick with their offers, in case the Spanish Government grants the desired free introduction pro tem. of foreign grain."

A comparison of the annual report of the collector-general of customs of the Hawaiian Islands, for the year 1898, with that of last year is very interesting. An increase is shown in almost everything imported, and some of the gains are significant, writes our consul at Honolulu. The decrease in the importation of gunpowder and firearms was undoubtedly caused by the islands becoming part of the United States. Less fertilizer, by over $94,000, was imported, tho the consumption increased. This is accounted for by the fact that the local works manufactured more than ever before. Light wines decreased in value $18,666.81, due to the smaller importations of high-priced European wines. The consumption of California wines has increased 15,163 gallons during the year, the figures being 185,573, as against 170,410 last year. The total receipts from customs were $896,975.70, as against $708,493.05, an increase of $188,482.65. It has been stated that the merchants here have been buying goods since annexation, in anticipation of higher duties. By comparing the value of imports for the past seven years, it will be seen that the apparently large increase over the importations of 1897 is no greater in proportion than the increase of former years. I am surprised that the increase has not been greater. Few persons who have not lived here can fully appreciate how much the general prosperity of these islands depends upon the sugar market. Excepting the transients, every one makes or loses according to the profits of the plantations. With annexation came a feeling of security of a market, and when you add to this an abnormally large crop with high prices, it is not surprising that new plantations should be promoted. These plantations are capitalized for amounts varying from $1,000,000 to $3,500,000, every cent of which will be expended before anything is received from the sale of sugar. A great part of this money goes toward the purchase of machinery and supplies. Of this money, I should say that 75 per cent. is spent in the United States. In round numbers, probably $25,000,000 is invested in sugar, practically all of which is owned here. The stock



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of these plantations is held by all classes. Every cent not needed in business goes into sugar. Those who bought sugar stock last August will be able to realize by August next 100 per cent. profit on their investment. Does it seem likely, as a prominent merchant said to me the other day, that importers would tie their money up in merchandise they did not need, with a possible chance of making a profit of 20 per cent. by the extension of our tariff, when they can make more by investing it in sugar stock? It must also be borne in mind that in this climate there is great deterioration, and merchants do not dare carry too large a stock. The large increase from the British colonies was coal, the greater part of which was imported by the United States for the use of the army and navy during the late war. Of the imports, $1,282,075.72 was specie of American mintage. The exports for the year amounted to the total sum of $17,346,744.79, as against $16,021,775,19 for 1897, an increase of $1,324,969.60. The ports of Honolulu and Mahukona fell far behind 1897 exports; while Hilo and Kahului forged ahead.

Under date of March 30, 1899, Consul-General Barlow writes from Mexico City: "The company owning the street railways in this city is about to substitute electric power for the animal traction heretofore employed. There are about 300 miles of track in the district, which includes the city. One short line of 1½ miles is called the 'Baños' (or Baths) line. The rest belongs to the Compañia de Ferrocarriles del Distrito Federal. Until recently, mules have constituted the traction power. They are small, hardy, well-fed animals, and travel rapidly. On the outskirts of the city, their usual gait is a gallop. For communication with suburban towns, the company has some large sixteen-wheel cars. Arriving at the outskirts of Mexico City, these cars are coupled into trains of five or more cars, and are thence drawn at good speed by American dummy engines. Most of the cars of the company are constructed in the United States, tho at the city workshops of the company they make all repairs and have built some cars. The management is American. The conductors and drivers are Mexicans. The franchises granted are about the same as in other cities. The capitalization is $10,000,000. The street-car fares vary according to distance. In the city proper, they are 5 and 6 cents. Some of the suburban fares are as high as 30 cents. The electric power will be obtained from coal. There will be no connection with the electric-light plants now in operation."

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There is not a crack, blister, blemish or imperfection of any kind in the paint. Makers of mixtures, beat this record if you can!

Be sure the brand is right. Those in margin are genuine, and made by "old Dutch process."

FREE By using National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors, any desired shade is readily obtained. Pamphlet giving valuable information and card showing samples of colors free; also folder showing picture of house painted in different designs or various styles or combinations of shades forwarded upon application to those intending to paint.

National Lead Co., 100 William St., New York.

The following, dated Cape Town, March 13, 1899, has been received from Consul-General Stowe:

"The Pittsburg Iron Company has received an order for the supply of iron piping for Johannesburg. South African Republic, which, it is estimated, will amount to $1,000,000; but, as it was secured through a London house, the iron will not appear in the imports to South Africa from the United States. This is only one of the items for which South Africa does not get credit as an importer from America. The South African Republic has appointed consuls-general to Washington, London, Berlin, and other capitals. Vice-consuls will be placed in Rotterdam, Flushing, Antwerp, Bordeaux, Marseilles, and Genoa. The Argentine Republic and Austria-Hungary have placed diplomatic consuls-general at Cape Town. The recent drought in South Africa is over, soaking rains having fallen and the rivers being now overflowing. For the month of February, 1899, the imports into Cape Colony were $645,589.89, as against $605,523.99 in the same period for 1898.

"The exports for February, 1899, were: Merchandise, $170,892.01; diamonds, $169,159.54; gold (raw), $732,290.80; total, $1,072,342.35. In 1898, the total was $929,897.19.

"Goods were entered at the ports of Cape Colony, during February, for removal to the South African Republic and other states outside the customs union, to the value of $157,634.67, as against $124,533.74 for February, 1898. There were recently landed at this port from the United States 58 cows, 23 fine horses, 53 mules, and 50 Merino rams. Forty-four mules are on the way for Cecil Rhodes's vineyard, and 54 for general sale."

The Canadian Government has decided to construct a telegraph line to connect the Yukon territory with British Columbia. A party of engineers has left to commence work without delay. The plan of the Minister of Public Works is to construct the line of telegraphs between Lake Bennett and Dawson City at once. At the same time, surveyors will examine the country northward from Quesnelle, British Columbia, which is the terminus of the present Government system (old Cariboo line), in order to connect with the line to Dawson. The ministers have decided that the franchise for the telegraph line to Dawson is too valuable, and too important from the standpoint of the national safety, to be allowed to go into any but government hands.

In reply to inquiries from a Chicago correspondent, Consul Wilcox writes from Hankau, January 28, 1899:

"In my opinion, the time is ripe for the United States to develop trade with China. Other nations

RHEUMATISM QUICKLY CURED.

In an article contributed to the London Lancet, a Philadelphia physician says: "Tartarlithine has given me results beyond all comparison superior to any preparation which I have tried. The promptness of its action is in many cases astonishing, a subsidence of distressing symptoms quickly following the administration of three doses of five grains each, taken four hours apart in a half pint of water on a reasonably empty stomach. The use of the preparation in the quantities named has sufficed in all cases so far treated, about twenty in number, to practically cure the disorder, temporarily at least

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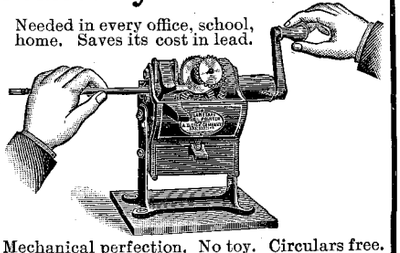

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are sending travelers all over this empire to learn what are the productions and needs of the various provinces, and how best to secure their share of trade. I think the establishment in four or five of the leading commercial cities of China of expositions in charge of experienced business men who know the ways and language of the country is the best plan yet offered. Thirty years ago, there were a large number of such men, citizens of the United States, engaged in business in China, but to-day there are few. The English, Russians, Germans, Japanese, and French conduct their trade here to a great extent through men who possess the above requirements. There are now a large number of Americans visiting China representing various trade organizations in the United States. These representatives visit the ministers and consuls and request them to get dates for interviews with the Tsung-li-Yamen at Peking, the viceroys, and other high officials in the various provinces of the empire. Their plans are similar, they are all from the the United States, and they request the Tsung-li-Yamen to instruct the viceroys to gather specimens, to be sent to the association they represent. Of course, each commission informs the officials that his league is composed of the most prominent and wealthy commercial men of his country. The consequence is that the Chinese officials, by having so many associations brought to their notice, are confused. They have not the time or inclination to assist all, and, while they will promise to do many things to help the enterprise, they give little or no attention to the matter. If all these associations in the United States that are working to the same end and wish to accomplish the same purpose would unite into one organization, they could and would accomplish wonderful results. Business is not done in the same manner in China as it was thirty years ago, when it was virtually in the hands of foreigners. During these years, the Chinese have become educated in the manner of conducting commercial enterprises, and to a great degree have wrested the trade from the foreigners and carry it on themselves."

In reply to an Illinois correspondent (to whom the letter has been forwarded), Consul-General Harrison writes from Cairo, under date of March 4, 1899: "Egypt being a Mussulman country, the breeding of pigs is not an extensive industry. Pigs are raised chiefly by the Copts (Christians) of Upper Egypt, and are bought by Greek and German butchers for sale in the large towns where Europeans reside. Besides the native variety, a breed is imported from Malta. The native pig fattens with difficulty and rarely weighs over 250 pounds dead weight. Butchers pay 12½ cents per oko (2¾ pounds) live weight for young pigs. The animals are fed on maize, beans, clover, and kitchen waste."

PERSONALS.

CHARLES D. POSTON, upon whom the Territory of Arizona has just conferred a pension of twenty-five dollars per month, is the "father of Arizona." For more than a score of years Poston was a power in the Southwest. To-day, broken and feeble in mind and body, he stumps around Phœnix alone and neglected, almost destitute in his seventy-fourth year.

MRS. THEODORE SUTRO, of New York, is henceforth entitled to write "Mus. Doc." after her name. She is one of only two women in the English-speaking world with the same distinction. The other is the Princess of Wales. A fortnight ago she received this rare distinction from the hands of Dr. Ernst Eberhard, president of the Grand Conservatory of Music of the city of New York.

THE youngest of American college presidents is John Henry MacCracken, the son of the chancellor of New York University, who has for the last three years been assistant professor of philosophy in that university, and was recently elected president of Westminster College, Fulton, Mo. President MacCracken is twenty-four years old, and was graduated at New York University in 1894 at the head of his class.

LIEUTENANT HOBSON is being made a veritable social lion by the British and American residents of the gay capital of Hongkong, according to *The Oriental Press*. Numerous functions, notably a theatrical entertainment illustrative of his heroic action in connection with the bottling of Cervera's fleet by sinking the *Merrimac* in Santiago channel, have been given in honor of the gallant young American.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Autobiographic. — FUDDY: "Many wonderful things happen in one's life."

DUDDY: "Especially in autobiographies."—*Exchange.*

Those Dinners.—"Don't you get tired of being invited out to dinner so much, old man?"

"Tired and hungry! I haven't had a square meal in a month!"—*Detroit Journal.*

Comment of a Friend.—"Bobbler's wedding was the culmination of a romance. He met his wife on a train." "He did? Why doesn't he sue the company?"—*Indianapolis Journal.*

To Sufferers From Rheumatism And Sleeplessness

We want to send you on free trial the wonderful new insulation treatment for these and nervous ailments. More than 3,000 sold since January—paid for only after Trial. No drugs. No possibility of harm. Users have found them beneficial for scores of ailments. :: :: ::

FREE TRIAL On receipt of 17c. for postage, we will send a set of Slayton's Electric Switch Glass Bed Casters. Try them on the invalid's bed one week. If they bring no benefit return them by mail. Otherwise send us the regular price, **$2.00.**

In writing be sure to state whether for brass, iron, or wooden bed.

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THE GODHOOD OF MAN

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The Smart Baby.—FREDDIE: "Ma, what is the baby's name?"

MA: "The baby hasn't any name."

FREDDIE: "Then how did he know he belonged here?"—*Exchange.*

The Four Winds.—TEACHER: "Tommy, what are the four winds?"

TOMMY: "There is the Senate, the House, the prize fighters, an' I don't know the other one."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Wouldn't Take Water.—FIRST POLITICIAN: "They seem to have your man between the devil and the deep sea."

SECOND POLITICIAN: "Well, I'll bet my last dollar they don't make him take water!"—*Indianapolis Journal.*

The Retort Discourteous.—CLERGYMAN (as he gets out of barber's chair): "That's an awful dull razor you shaved me with."

BARBER (one of the clergyman's parishioners): "I hope it isn't quite as dull as your sermon was yesterday."—*Boston Courier.*

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HE: "Yes, once after I had taken part in what folks were good enough to call a heroic piece of business, I almost wrote a magazine article about it before friends of mine found out what I was doing and got me to stop."—*Chicago News.*

Refreshing Frankness.—TEACHER: "Now, Thomas, the square of the hypothenuse of a right-angled triangle is equal to the sum of the squares of the other two sides. Do I make myself plain that way?"

THOMAS: "I guess so—ma says too much eddication is what mades you so homely."—*Exchange.*

A Difference in Hands.—MRS. YUNGKUPPLE: "You used to think it a great privilege once just to hold my hand."

MR. YUNGKUPPLE: "And don't I think just as much of you as ever?"

MRS. YUNGKUPPLE: "If you did, you wouldn't be away every night holding other hands at the poker table."—*Boston Transcript.*

Comforting Assurance.—MOTHER: "I'd just like to know who this young man is you have engaged yourself to."

DAUGHTER: "Oh, he comes of a splendid family."

"Does his family object to the match?"

"Y-e-s."

"Then I guess he's all right."—*New York Weekly.*

Effective.—FUDDY: "Remarkable cure, that of Mrs. Blank's."

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When Ill and Helpless.—FIRST FRIEND: "Feeling run down, eh? Now take my advice—tie a boiled onion between your eyes; it's the only thing that will cure you."

SECOND FRIEND: "My boy, what you want to do is to put a cold poker down your back under your shirt, and paint your arm with lampblack. It's the only remedy that's any good."

THIRD FRIEND: "Oh, I know what's wrong, my boy! My mother said sunflowers tied around the waist and a lump of butter on the head were the best things in the world for it."

FOURTH FRIEND: "In all my experience I never knew orange peel wrapped around the knee to fail to cure."

WIFE: "Yes, John, dear, all these things may be good, but there is nothing like this tonic my grandmother used to make of vinegar, sulfur, benzin, sugar, zinc rust, and cobwebs. Now, take some, darling."—*Pearson's Weekly.*

A Telephone Experience.—"Hello, Central!" "What number, please?" "One thousand two hundred and sixty-four." "I don't catch that." "One thousand two hundred and sixty-four." "Try it once more, please." "Twelve hundred and sixty-four." "Seven hundred and sixty-four?" "No; twelve hundred and sixty-four—one thousand two hundred and sixty-four." "I can't give you two numbers at once. Which do you want first?" "I was giving you the same number two different ways." "A little louder, please. I can't quite make you out." "I said I was giving you the same number two different ways." "Oh, yes. Well, what number do you want?" "Twelve hundred and sixty-four." "Suppose you give me each figure separately, like one, two, three, for instance." "All right. One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve. Got that?" "Yes." "One, two, three, four, five, six. Got that?" "Yes." "One, two, three, four. Got that?" "Yes. You want twelve, six, four, do you?" "Yes, twelve hundred sixty-four. Do you understand now?" "Yes, I understand. Twelve-sixty-four is busy now. Ring off, please."—*Harper's Bazar.*

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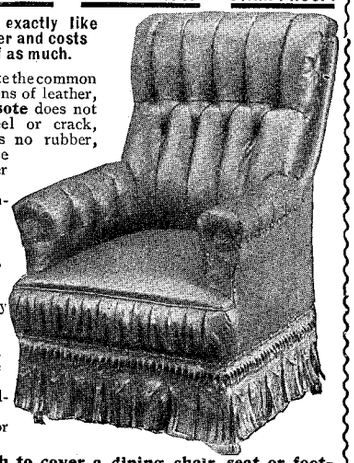

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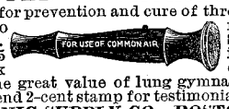

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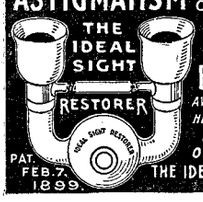

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Current Events.

Monday, May 15.

—**Admiral Kautz's report** on the killing of American sailors in Samoa is made public.

—The United States Supreme Court decides the first naval **prize-money cases of the war with Spain,** holding that the French steamer, *Olinde Rodriguez*, must be returned to her owners.

—General **Gomez withdraws his support** from the work of distributing pay to the Cuban soldiers, and General Brooke takes charge.

—The **Filipino attack upon gunboats** near Calumpit is repulsed.

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—The British House of Lords discusses the **Pacific cable.**

Tuesday, May 16.

—An alleged **plot against the South African Republic** results in the arrest of eight former British officers.

—General **Lawton moves on the Filipino capital,** San Isidro.

Wednesday, May 17.

—**President McKinley cables to Manila his congratulations** to General Lawson and his command for their capture of the Filipino capital.

—The gunboat *Wilmington* has **ascended the Amazon River** to Iquitos, Peru, 2,100 miles from the Atlantic and within 400 miles of the Pacific Ocean.

—**Queen Victoria lays the cornerstone** of the Victoria and Albert Museum, London.

Thursday, May 18.

The Rev. Dr. Robert F. Sample, of New York, is **chosen moderator** of the Presbyterian General Assembly at Minneapolis.

—**Aguinaldo** is reported to be seeking peace.

—Ex-United States **Senator Peffer,** of Kansas, a pioneer Populist, announces his "return to the Republican Party."

—The **International Peace Congress** begins its session at The Hague.

Owing to the failure of the French Senate to increase the pay of letter-carriers, a general **strike of postmen occurs in Paris.**

—President **Krueger's reform proposals** are submitted to the Völksraad.

Friday, May 19.

—General Luna **arrests Aguinaldo's peace envoys** to prevent their reaching the American lines.

—The **British Government enters a protest** against the despatch of additional American troops to the Alaskan territory in dispute over the boundary.

—A Russian imperial ukase is issued directing that the **Finnish Diet** hereafter shall meet only once in four years.

Saturday, May 20.

—The Secretary of War approves General Brooke's plan for disposing of the **arms of the Cuban soldiers,** and orders that payment of $3,000,000 be begun at once.

—The Rev. **Dr. McGiffert addresses a letter** to the General Assembly at Minneapolis, refusing to withdraw from the Presbyterian church.

—The **Filipino peace envoys reach Manila** and ask General Otis for an armistice; he refuses, but orders all aggressive movements "suspended until further orders."

—M. De Staal, the **president of the peace conference,** makes an address on arbitration at the second sitting of that body.

—King Humbert opens the **International Electric and Silk Exposition** at Como, Italy.

Sunday, May 21.

—President McKinley announces important **changes in the tariff laws of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines.**

—**The Spanish cruiser** *Reina Mercedes*, one of Cervera's fleet sunk in Santiago harbor, and raised by a wrecking company, arrives in Hampton Roads.

—The American liner *Paris*, from Cherbourg for New York, goes **aground on "the Manacles,"** the British Channel reef upon which the steamer *Mohegan* was wrecked.

—It is reported that Dawson City, Alaska, has been **almost entirely destroyed by fire.**

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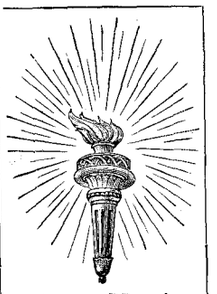

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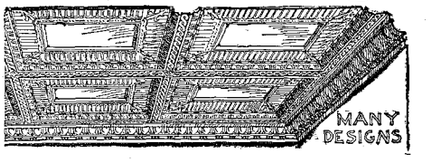

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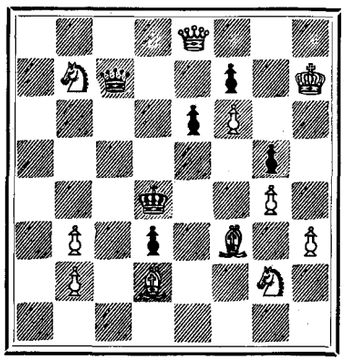
Problem 382.

First Prize *Der Schachfreund* Tourney.

Black—Six Pieces.



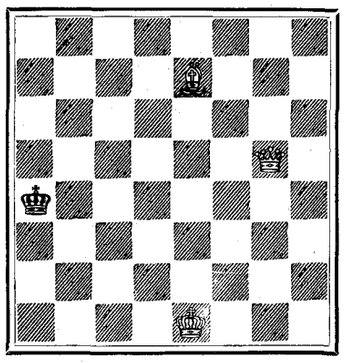
White—Eleven Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 383.

ONE OF THE FINEST.

Black—One Piece.



White—Three Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 376.

1.	B—R 8	2. K—Kt 7	3.	K—Kt 6, mate
	K x R	K—K 4 (must)		
1.	.....	2. R—B 6	3.	R—R 6, mate
	K—R 2	K x B (must)		
1.	.....	2. K—B 7	3.	R—R 5, mate
	K—R 3	K—R 2 (must)		

Solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; H. W. Barry, Boston; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; the Rev. F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Ocala, Fla.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; A Knight, Bastrop, Tex.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Man.; Dr. F. M. Mueller, Lawrenceburg, Ind.; M. Stivers, Bluefield, W. Va.; J. H. Mimms, St. Albans, Vt.; Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee; F. M. Krapp, Springfield, O., Chess-club; L. Waterman, Tilton, N. H.

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No. 377.

1.	Q—Q B sq	2. Q—B 5	3.	Q—Q 6, mate
	K—K 3	Any		
1.	.....	2. Q x P ch	3.	B—K 4, mate
	Kt—Q 2	K x Q (must)		
1.	.....	2. Q—B 4 ch	3.	B—B 7, mate
	P—Q 6	K x Q (must)		

Solution received from M. W. H., H. W. B., I. W. B., F. H. J., C. R. O., J. G. L., M. M., A K., H. W. F., G. P., F. M. M., M. S., J. H. M., L. A. Le Mieux, Seymour, Wis.; Dr. S. M. Weeks, Newport, N. S.; T. R. Denison, Asheville, N. C.

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SIXTH GAME OF THE FINALS.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

A. L. JONES, Montgomery, Ala.	V. BRENT, New Orleans.
White.	*Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4	P—K 3
3 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3
4 B-K B 4(a)	P—B 4
5 P-K 3 (b)	P x Q P (c)
6 K P x P	P x P
7 B x P	Kt—B 3
8 Kt—B 3	B—K 2
9 Castles	Castles
10 R—B sq	Kt—Kt 5
11 P—Q R 3	Q Kt—Q 4
12 Kt x Kt	Kt x Kt

A. L. JONES.	V. BRENT.
White.	*Black.*
13 B x Kt (e)	Q x B
14 R—B 7	K R—K sq
15 Q-Q 2 (f)	B—Q 2
16 Kt—K 5	B—Q Kt 4
17 K R-Q B sq	P—B 3
18 K R—B 3	Q R—Q sq(g)
19 R—K Kt 3 (h)	P x Kt
20 B—K 3	P x Q P
21 B—Kt 5 (i)	Q R—Q 2
22 B x B	R x R
23 R—Kt 5	Q—K 5
24 Resigns.	

Notes by One of the Judges.

(a) This move is hardly to be commended. The B should go to Kt 5, or else Kt—B 3 should be played.

(b) Probably P x Q P is better, or B—Kt 5.

(c) Quite aggressive, but hardly to be recommended.

(d) Black helps White to develop his pieces.

(e) Before White made this move, he had the better game. His K B was of great value, and he should have kept it. His idea seemed to be that R—B 7 would accomplish something, but it does not.

(f) Permitting Black to gain a move. Kt—K 5 is good enough.

(g) Mr. Brent says: "Can not safely take Kt." White would answer B x Kt, followed by R—K Kt 3, etc.

(h) A blunder that loses the game.

(i) So long as White did not resign, he might have prolonged the game somewhat by B—R 6.

How to Learn Chess.

LESSON VI.

Having given, in Lessons IV. and V., the general principles of opening and defense, we purpose in this Lesson to help the student to apply these principles. Let us begin a game:

1. P—K 4 P—K 4

For the beginner or amateur, this is the best answer.

2. Kt—K B 3 Kt—Q B 3.

White makes an attacking and, also, a developing move; Black answers properly, for he defends and develops at the same time. If Black defends the P by P—Q 3, he violates the rules of development, and cuts off his K B.

3. B—B 4 B—B 4

Probably, the best place for both Bs.

4. Kt—Q B 3 Kt—B 3

It is not advisable for beginners to offer what is known as a Gambit, *i. e.*, the giving of a P for an attack: 4 P—Q Kt 3, B x P; 5 P—B 3, and White offers the Evans Gambit. White might play (4) P—B 3, intending to continue with P—Q 4, to which Black would reply Kt—B 3, and it is quite evident that White has lost a move. On the other hand Black may play (4) P—Q 3, with the intention of liberating his Q B; but this permits White to post his Kt on Q 5. The moves given are in accordance with general principles.

5. P—Q 3 P—Q 3

These moves are according to the rules; but at this juncture, Black must be on his guard.

6. Castles.

Now what is Black's best move? White threatens B—K Kt 5 followed by Kt—Q 5. He also has (7) Kt—Kt 5. The threat, however, is not as formidable as it looks, and Black can safely Castle.

6. Castles.

Black has another good move (6) Kt—K 2, thus getting both Kts on the K's side. He can get this Kt to Kt 3, a very strong position.

7. B—K Kt 5 B—K 3

Probably best. If Black (7) P—K R 3, he simply loses a move, for he does not drive the B from the diagonal.

8. B—Kt 3

White does not take B, for Black (8) P x B brings his R into play and gives him the attack. If Black (8) B x B, White should take B with R P. If forced to double Ps, always double toward the center of the board.

At this stage the pieces are all out, well-posted, and White has slightly the advantage in having pinned the Kt. It is just here that Black needs to select the strongest move. He must do something looking to the release of his Kt. B x B is evidently not good, for altho it doubles White's Ps, this is of little or no value. The student should look carefully and see if there is not some way that he can defend the Kt so that he can move his Q and get this Kt into play. When you get stronger, you may allow B to take the Kt, capturing the B with Kt P, and then getting your R into play on Kt sq. This, however, is risky, as White may establish a very strong attack on your King's side. We know one strong player who invariably adopts this line of play, believing that, with White's Q B gone, he can afford to open up his King Kt's file.

In closing this lesson, we desire to call your attention to the relative value of pieces. Very often players, and especially beginners, take pieces offered simply to get rid of them, and with little idea whether or not they are weakening their forces. The value of a piece is not always its face value, inasmuch as its power depends largely upon its position; and very often an inferior piece becomes of greater value than one nominally superior, because of the place it occupies. When position is not taken into account, the Queen ranks as the most powerful of the pieces. After her, the Rook, Bishop, and Knight. Taking the Pawn as the unit of value, the fighting power of the pieces may be estimated as follows:

King	equal to	4½	Pawns.
Queen	" "	15	"
Rook	" "	9	"
Bishop	" "	5½	"
Knight	" "	3½	"

In the end-game, a Knight is generally superior to a Bishop, because a B must remain on its color. Two Bs, because of their long reach, are more powerful than two Kts. You can not force a mate with K and two Kts; but you can win with K and two Bs, or with K, B, and Kt.

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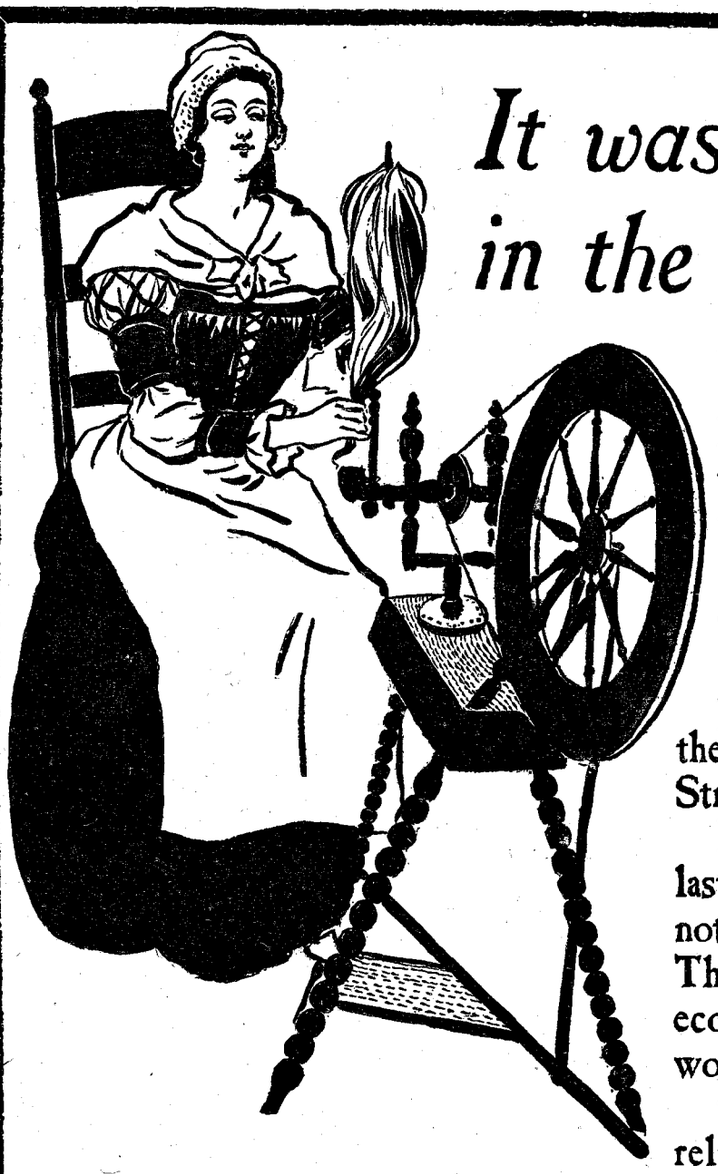

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